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Tuesday, August 25, 1959
Bhadra 3, 1881 (*Saka*)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eighth Session)

(Vol. XXXIII contains Nos. 11—20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

62 nP (INLAND)

THREE SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, August 25, 1959/Bhadra 3, 1881 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Shahdara Kingsway Camp Link Road

*770. **Shri Radha Raman:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new road is proposed to be constructed between Wazirabad and the other end of Jamuna Bridge to link up traffic from Subzimandi and Kingsway Camp areas to Shahdara;

(b) if so, what are the main features of this proposal and the estimated cost of the entire project; and

(c) when the work is likely to be taken in hand and how long will it take to complete it?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

In conjunction with the project of a barrage across the Jamuna at Wazirabad meant for improving the water supply of Delhi, a 1500 feet long road bridge is under construction.

2. The right approach road will connect the bridge with the existing Timarpur road. The left approach road will join the bridge with the existing Shahdara Loni Road and follow it till it meets the Delhi-Ghazibad Road.

3. The survey of the approach roads is in hand. Actual work will be started in about six months. The project will take about two years to be completed. A rough estimate of the cost of the road bridge and its approach roads is Rs. 39 lakhs.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether the proposed bridge will be a rail-cum-road bridge or whether it will be a road bridge meant only for vehicles and not railway?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It will be a road bridge.

Shri Radha Raman: In the statement it is said that the Government is making a survey. What will be the length of the road proposed to be constructed to link this bridge and what villages will it pass through?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am not able to say the exact length of the approach road. But the right approach will be connected to what is known as the Timarpur Road and the left approach road would be connected to the Shahdara Loni road. I think the villages lying on this particular sector will be touched by this road.

Communication Lines Along Railway Track

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*771. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to replace the overhead communications lines along the railway track on Eastern and South Eastern Railways by underground cables;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the plan and estimate have been prepared for this; and

(d) if so, the total estimated cost for the entire project?

The Minister of Transport and Communications and Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Yes.

(b) Open-wire lines will be rendered unworkable due to very high voltages which will be induced from the railway traction system.

(c) Plans and cost estimates for most of the portions have been completed.

(d) Cost estimates for the planned sections is approximately 366 lakhs.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether this work will be taken up first in the Eastern Railway because that section has been electrified?

Shri S. K. Patil: I have no information whether it would be taken up first. But there are about eight sections and they would take it one by one. Possibly, two or three would be taken together.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that such underground lines are being constructed from Calcutta to Asansol and other places on national highways? May I know which one will be given the preference?

Shri S. K. Patil: I do not know. It is a highly technical thing. But it has been decided that they must be underground for obvious reasons because of the induced voltages which would be very high when we come to the A.C. Whatever is suitable and possible will be done in places where the least expenditure will be involved.

Silo-cum-Elevator at Calcutta Port

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*772. { **Shri Barman:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a silo-cum-elevator has been installed in Calcutta Port area; and

(b) the total estimated cost of this project?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) A Silo-cum-Elevator is being installed in Calcutta port.

(b) Estimated cost of erection including preparation of site and lying of railway siding etc. (but excluding the cost of the pre-fabricated superstructure and equipment received under an aid programme from U.S.A.) is about Rs. 18 lakhs.

Shri Barman: How many such silo-cum-elevators are proposed to be installed in the country so that we can procure and store sufficient quantity of grain to meet the food situation?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Two have been received under the TCM aid programme. One has been installed at Hapur; it has a 10,000 tons capacity. The other with a 10,000 tons capacity is what is covered by this question.

Shri Barman: Has the Government made any estimate of the needed storage capacity to conserve rice and wheat to meet the exigencies of the food situation in the country?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The entire question is being reviewed from time to time. If we include the sanctioned programme and other programmes which would be sanctioned shortly, we would be having a storage capacity of about a million tons. Then we will have another programme for another million tons.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अभी मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि हापुड़ में दस हजार टन का गोदाम बनाया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इसमें जो गल्ला रखा गया है उसकी क्वालिटी पर कोई असर पड़ता है या नहीं ।

Shri A. M. Thomas: Silo storage is perhaps the most scientific method of storage.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether these silo-cum-elevators will store foodgrains only or fodder and other things can also be stored there?

Shri A. M. Thomas: At present it is meant only for wheat and rice.

Shri Barman: Is it only fit for storage of wheat or is it fit for storage of rice also?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is fit for bulk storage of wheat.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : जब हिन्दुस्तान में चावल ज्यादा होता है और चावल खाने वाले भी ज्यादा हैं, चावल का एरिया भी ज्यादा है, तो चावल सुरक्षा से रहे इसके लिये सरकार ने कोई इन्तिजाम किया है ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: No, Sir. We cannot have such water-tight compartments. It is fit for storage of both rice and wheat. But they are utilised for bulk storage of wheat. The other masonry constructions are utilised for storing rice.

Airstrip at Bhuntar

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*773. **Shri Padam Dev:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 305 on the 16th February, 1959 and state the progress made so far for the construction of an airstrip at Bhuntar in Kulu Valley as recommended by the Director General of Civil Aviation?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): The East Punjab Government have been requested to transfer the Bhuntar Aerodrome to the Civil Aviation Department. It will be necessary to carry out certain improvements to the airstrip before a regular air-service can operate through Bhuntar. Preliminary estimates of the work have already been prepared and these are now being revised to include a few additional items. Action has also been initiated to provide a current weather observatory at Bhuntar.

Panchayats and Co-operative Societies

*774. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement made by the Prime Minister while presiding over the 5th Annual General Meeting of the Indian Institute of Public Administration on the 25th April, 1959 that greater powers should be given to the Panchayats and Village Co-operatives; and

(b) if so, the nature of steps taken or proposed to be taken to give more powers to Panchayats and Village Co-operatives?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The new Panchayat Legislation which the States are undertaking provide for this. The Government of India's letter No. F. 1-12|59-Coop. I, dated the 11th May, 1959 (copies of which were laid recently on the Table of the House on 12th August, 1959 in reply to Unstarred Question No. 619) outlines the various steps which are proposed to be taken to make the Co-operatives popular and broad-based to discharge their added responsibilities.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: From the letter, I find that the State Governments were asked to send supplementary plans. May I know whether the State Governments have sent supplementary plans?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Most of the States have sent.

Shri Tyagi: The question was about the greater powers given to the panchayats. The hon. Minister has not been able to acquaint the House as to what are the additional powers which are proposed to be given to them?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Till now, only civic and municipal functions are being carried out by the panchayats. Now, developmental works in the area are also being entrusted to the panchayats. Their financial resources are also being augmented by separate legislation in their respective legislative assemblies.

Shri Tyagi: Have any servise co-operatives been established?

Shri B. S. Murthy: As the hon. Member himself knows, till now the co-operative societies were only credit co-operative societies. Now, they are being reorganised not only to supply credit but also the wherewithal for agricultural production.

Shri Raghubir Sahai: I would like to know if nyaya panchayats are also included in these panchayats and if so whether the recommendations of the Law Commission have been taken into account in conferring powers of imposing fine and of deciding cases of certain jurisdiction.

Shri B. S. Murthy: That is a different question.

Shri Thimmaiah: May I know how many States have undertaken legislation to regulate these co-operatives and panchayats?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Many States have already taken it up. Even Mysore State has already been in possession of the Bill which is being considered.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: May I know whether any definite sum has been earmarked for service co-operatives as such, and what progress with regard thereto has been made?

Shri B. S. Murthy: This question is now being discussed between the State Governments and the Centre, and in this connection the other institutions like the Reserve Bank and the Central Bank have to be brought in.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: May I know whether any State Government has done anything with regard to this sphere of work?

The Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri S. K. Dey): May I add, Sir, that the Reserve Bank has promised us that there should be no difficulty in finding additional finance for the development of service co-operatives all over the country provided these service co-operatives are linked up with the production programme in agriculture. These are questions that are now being considered and given effect to.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: Has any start whatsoever been made?

Shri S. K. Dey: Yes, Sir. Quite a number of States have begun to transform their existing co-operatnves into service co-operatives.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Sir, practically nine months have passed. May I know whether any co-operative society was formed or not? If not, it appears that the people are not ready to co-operate.

Shri B. S. Murthy: No, Sir; the assumption is not quite correct. As I have already stated, new service co-operatives are not being started as something new. The old co-operative credit societies existing in the villages are being converted giving a bias for the agricultural production programme. Therefore, Sir, it is not true to say that no society has been organised and no co-operation of the people is available.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know what steps Government have so far taken to see that the State legislations in respect of panchayats are progressive in character and they do not unduly restrict people's incentives and initiative by overloading the panchayats with too much of official control?

Shri S. K. Dey: The hon. Member will certainly have heard about the steps that have been taken in different States in the direction of democratic decentralisation. Already nine States in India have enacted legislation or are in the process of enacting the final stages of legislation for transfer of substantial powers to the people for all developmental programmes at the village level, both social as well as economic.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether there will be a uniform pattern of legislation for the panchayats in all the States?

Shri S. K. Dey: The direction will be same, but, naturally, there cannot be uniformity in a country with a great variety such as ours.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Members will look into the library and get the information. Many States have taken up this legislation.

Shri Hem Barua: In some States, Sir, these legislations are overloaded with too much of official control. I have seen a few of these Bills.

Mr. Speaker: That is all right. We cannot dispose them of during the Question Hour. The hon. Member may have his own views, and others who are responsible for the legislation think that they are necessary.

Shri Hem Barua: This is the people's view.

Mr. Speaker: That is all right, but it is not in the Question Hour that it can be expressed.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बराबर अपने भाषणों में कहा है कि एक हजार की आबादी पर सर्विस कोआपरेटिव्ज बनाये जायें । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि हमारे केन्द्रीय मंत्रीमंडल ने विभिन्न स्टेटों को इस के संबंध में क्या कोई हिदायत दी हैं और यदि दी है, तो क्या दी है ?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Co-operation is a State subject and, therefore, the Centre can only advise and give instructions that every co-operative society should cover a population about 1,000.

Noiseless Trains

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*775. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:** / **Shri Subodh Hansda:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any researches have been carried out to make Indian Railway trains noiseless;

(b) whether it is a fact that TRANS EUROPE EXPRESS Trains on the Federal Railways in Germany run almost noiselessly at 90 miles an hour; and

(c) if so, whether the Indian Railway Delegation to Germany studied it and submitted any Report?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The question of reducing noise in trains has been under consideration and certain experiments are being carried out.

(b) The TRANS EUROPE EXPRESS Trains of the German Federal Railways are less noisy mainly due to sealing of windows.

(c) No Railway Delegation was sent to Germany to study this aspect.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that the delegation which went to Russia also visited Germany?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: But that delegation did not go for this specific purpose.

Shri Raghunath Singh: As far as speed is concerned, why is it that our trains are moving so slow whereas in Europe the trains have a speed of 80 to 100 miles an hour?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: On the whole, I think our trains on the main lines compare very favourably with trains on the Continent and in Russia. We are, of course, going in for welded rails, and we hope that with welded rails the speed of trains will increase considerably.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Even the Frontier Mail which is considered to be the fastest has only a speed of 35 miles an hour.

Mr. Speaker: Even then they are going off the rails. Therefore, hon. Members' suggestions are sometimes dangerous.

Shri Nagi Reddy: Is it the opinion of the Government that as the trains go faster in the main lines they go slower in the other lines?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: No, Sir; that is not the intention.

"Mutual Help Chit Fund"

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*776. { **Shri Radha Raman:** / **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been found possible anywhere for primary credit societies to institute a 'Mutual Help Chit Fund' so far as recommended in the Rural Credit Survey Report; and

(b) if so, the success or otherwise of such effort?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the States and will be placed on the Table of the House when collected.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether the Government has invited any opinion from the various States with regard to the feasibility of introducing this scheme of mutual help chit fund, and how far they feel it can be made a success?

Shri B. S. Murthy: That is what I have said. The information is being collected as to the feasibility and desirability of the chit fund that has been suggested by the Rural Credit Survey of the Reserve Bank.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether there is any probable time by which the information will be collected, and when some steps will be taken to expedite this work?

Shri B. S. Murthy: The States are being requested to expedite sending the information soon.

Shri Thimmaiah: There are some chit funds already running in the country by some private people. May I know the difference between the chit fund proposed by the Government and the chit funds run by private people?

Shri B. S. Murthy: The chit fund run by private people is not on a

co-operative basis; whereas the chit fund that will be conducted by the societies will be a semi-cooperative chit fund.

Shri Heda: Have Government any idea that on an average the first man who gets the money in a chit fund has to pay 25 per cent of the interest; if so, may I know how these co-operatives—whatever you may call it—would be able to make the farmers to get the rate of interest reduced?

Shri B. S. Murthy: All these things will be considered before the scheme is launched.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether the primary credit societies which are to institute the mutual help chit fund are being consulted in regard to the successful implementation of this fund and whether Government propose to have some consultation with them?

Shri B. S. Murthy: It is not possible to consult the thousands of primary credit societies existing in the villages.

Retrenched Staff of Hirakud Project

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*777. { **Shri Panigrahi:** / **Shri Sanganna:**

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2161 on the 1st May, 1959 and state:

(a) whether any one from regular staff working at Hirakud has been retrenched; and

(b) if so, what is the surplus personnel of this category at Hirakud?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir. 154 in all.

(b) None at present.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know what steps are being taken to absorb these 154 retrenched personnel from the regular staff of the Hirakud Dam Project?

Shri Hathi: Out of these 154 people, employment has already been obtained for 133. The steps taken are: we have an employment exchange; A special officer from the Labour Ministry is posted there who will go also to other projects and government organisations: supply of names and the qualifications of the persons; interviews are also being made to transfer the persons to other places.

Shri Sanganna: While retrenching the staff, may I know whether Stages II and III of the project are taken into consideration?

Shri Hathi: The concession in respect of the retrenchment is mainly in regard to the present project.

Shri Panigrahi: Now that there is a proposal to transfer the control of this project to the Government of Orissa, may I know whether the Government have considered the extent of the total number of surplus personnel, once this is transferred to the Orissa Government?

Shri Hathi: We have not yet got the final figures as to what would happen, but the present position, that is, on 31st July, 1959, is that 154 have been retrenched.

Shri Hem Barua: It was said in reply to a previous question that some machinery were taken over by the Chambal and Nagarjunasagar projects from Hirakud project. It was also said that the personnel who were handling these machinery will also be absorbed in these projects. May I know what is the number of persons so far absorbed in these projects?

Shri Hathi: I do not have the number of the people who have gone along with the machinery, but generally the condition that we stipulate with the other projects is that whenever they take the machinery they have to take the people working on the machinery. To Nagarjunasagar, people who had been working on the machinery have also gone.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: With the completion of this project and other projects in the country there is every possibility of thousands of employees being retrenched. May I know whether the Government have formulated any scheme of reabsorbing them with the help of the Labour Ministry and, if so, what is the number of people?

Shri Hathi: Yes, Sir. We have formulated a scheme. For example, in Hirakud, as the work goes on depleting, we announce the reduction of posts some months in advance so that the people would not be required to come in after a particular date. Along with that, we have an employment exchange there, and the names of persons who are to be retrenched are also there with the employment exchange. We have a special officer from the Labour Ministry attached to this who informs all other Government organisations and other projects. They give the strength of the personnel along with the qualifications. Those organisations send selection teams which go to the spot, interview the candidates and select them. On this basis, out of the regular staff, only 154 remain to be employed today, that is, on the 31st July. Even in regard to them, 133 have already been offered employment. The remaining 21 have not sought any assistance and they have left the project.

सेठ अचल सिंह : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह मुनासिब नहीं होगा कि जो आदमी या मशीनरी हीराकुड से बचे, वे आदमी और वह मशीनरी दूसरे प्राजैक्ट्स में लगाई जाये ?

Shri Hathi: As I said, the machinery are being sent to other projects such as the Nagarjunasagar, DVC, Chambal, etc., along with the men.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Nagi Reddy.

Shri Nagi Reddy: Question No. 778.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: Question No. 792 may also be taken up along with this.

Mr. Speaker: Is the Minister agreeable?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Yes, Sir.

Procurement of Rice or Paddy in Andhra and Madras States

*778. **Shri Nagi Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of paddy or rice procured by the end of June, 1959 in Andhra and Madras States;

(b) whether the fixed targets of procurement have been achieved; and

(c) what is the total quantity left in these States for local consumption out of the procured foodgrains?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). No target as such for the procurement of rice or paddy in Andhra and Madras States had been fixed. The intention was to procure whatever marketable surplus became available for purchase under the systems adopted in the two States. The following quantities of rice/paddy were taken delivery of in these States by the end of June, 1959, since the harvest:—

(Figures in tons)

State	Quantity		upto
	Rice	Paddy	
Andhra Pradesh	69,500	..	30-6-59
Madras	74,953	30,132	27-6-59

(c) Rice and paddy purchased by the State Government in Madras State, are for local consumption and not for export out of the State.

The rice purchased in Andhra is being utilized for meeting the needs of deficit States.

Procurement of Rice in Andhra

*792. **Shri Viswanatha Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Government have requested Centre for

permission to procure one lakh tons of rice on its own account; and

(b) if so, what decision has been taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). The Government of Andhra Pradesh proposed to purchase about 1 lakh tons of rice in the State on their own account to meet local requirements during the lean period. It was suggested to them that it was not desirable that the Central Government and the State Government should make purchases simultaneously in the same markets and they were offered a share out of the purchases made by the Government of India in Andhra Pradesh on the basis of quantities requisitioned from the millers. The Andhra Pradesh Government, however, preferred to make purchases on their own.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know whether, out of the total quantity of grain purchased in Andhra Pradesh any amount has been left for local consumption and, if not, due to the rising prices of foodgrains now, whether further arrangements will be made to procure grains and leave them in the State itself for local consumption?

Shri A. M. Thomas: So far we have not given anything for the State Government for local consumption. We told the State Government that out of the purchases that we make by means of the levy on the millers, 40 per cent will be given to the State, but the State was not prepared to accept that arrangement and it is procuring rice on its own account.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: The apprehension of the Andhra Government was that they may not have stock of foodgrains during the lien period and that is why they asked for permission for procurement. May I know whether the Central Government have assured the Andhra Government the supply of sufficient quantity of foodgrains to them during the lien period?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have already answered the question. If we are left as requisition for ourselves, then we would have been able to give to the Andhra Pradesh Government enough quantity for local distribution, that is, 40 per cent of the stocks procured there, for the lien period. The Andhra Pradesh Government was not prepared for that arrangement.

I may also inform the hon. House that at a previous stage, we were prepared to leave the entire procurement to the State Government, but the State Government imposed certain conditions which we were not in a position to accept.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the procurement operations in Madras and Andhra have ceased or are continuing?

Shri A. M. Thomas: They are continuing.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: May I know whether the Andhra Government were afraid that the Central Government was not in a position to supply them one lakh tons of rice which was their requirement?

Shri A. M. Thomas: That is so. The State Government feared that we may perhaps be in a position to supply only about 30,000 tons.

Shri Tyagi: May I know the names of States which at present comprise the southern food zone and also whether there is any restriction on the movement of foodgrains in that zone inter-State?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is well known that the southern zone consists of Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Madras and Kerala. The only restriction is the restriction on the movement of paddy from Madras to Kerala.

Shri Tyagi: Are the Government considering the redistribution of the zone or is the zone going to be maintained as it is?

Shri A. M. Thomas: That question has been answered more than once

in this House. The entire position will be reviewed perhaps towards the end of September or early in October.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know whether the Andhra Pradesh Government has procured any grain at all and, if so, what is the quantity?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It has procured about 7,400 tons of rice at controlled price. It has entered into a contract to purchase 10,000 tons. It was out of the 10,000 tons that it has procured about 8,000 tons.

अकबरपुर-टांडा रेलवे लाइन

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*७७६. **श्री रा० रा० मिश्र :**
श्री सरजू पांडे :
श्री कालिका सिंह :
श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री ६ मार्च, १९५९ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १५५६ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अकबरपुर-टांडा-लाइन को पुनः चालू करने की परियोजना की वित्तीय पहलुओं के बारे में रेलवे बोर्ड ने इस बीच विचार कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह रेलवे लाइन कब तक चालू हो जायेगी ; और

(ग) उसमें कुल कितना व्यय होगा ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

श्री रा० रा० मिश्र : इस लाइन को छोड़ करके और कौन सी डिसमैंटल्ड लाइनें हैं, जिन पर इस साल काम शुरू नहीं किया गया है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : यह तो बहुत बड़ा प्रश्न है ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : जहां तक मुझे मालूम है, यह मामला करीब ग्यारह बरस से रेलवे बोर्ड के सामने पेंडिंग है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ग्यारह बरस के बाद और कितने बरस इस बात को तय करने में लगेंगे कि यह टांडा लाइन बने या न बने ?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The point is this. This line was dismantled in 1940. In 1951 the question of restoration arose, and in 1954, there was a preliminary survey and it was estimated at Rs. 12 lakhs. Subsequently, an abstract estimate was submitted; it was for Rs. 28 lakhs. We found it was excessive. The revised estimate is given at Rs. 22 lakhs. We are still considering the proposition.

श्री रा० रा० मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन चीजों की बजट में व्यवस्था की जाती है, उनको प्रायोरिटी किस बैसिस पर दी जाती है ?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Unless it is finalised no priority can be given. But all that I can submit is, in the works programme Rs. 1 lakh has been set apart for it.

Sugar-Cane Planter

*781. **Shri Keshava:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a sugar-cane planter has been designed by New Institute of Sugar-cane Research;

(b) if so, what are the benefits;

(c) whether it is manufactured on a commercial scale; and

(d) if so, where?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes, Sir. Two types of planters have been designed one for use with tractors and the other for use with bullocks.

(b) These planters reduce the cost of planting sugarcane considerably.

(c) The National Research Development Corporation of India has entered into an agreement with M/S Marshall (Direction) Private Ltd., Calcutta, for the manufacture and marketing of

tractor-drawn planter attachment. Arrangements for manufacture of bullock-drawn planter on commercial scale are under consideration of that Corporation.

(d) Tractor-drawn planter is available from M/S Marshall (Direction) Private Ltd., Calcutta.

Shri Keshava: What will be the approximate cost of one unit of this bullock planter?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: A bullock planter will cost about Rs. 300.

Shri Goray: Are there any farms in which this particular machine is in operation?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: They will be tried in our institute first and then only the National Development Corporation will order for them.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know by what time the bullock planter will be released for manufacture in a commercial scale?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: This bullock planter will plant nearly two acres per day as against only one acre by ordinary methods. It also costs less than ordinary manual labour. It costs only Rs. 4·75 per acre.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wanted to know when this machinery will be made available on a commercial basis?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Very soon. I am told the Corporation is about to enter into a contract to manufacture it on a commercial scale.

Train Accident Averted

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*782. { **Shri Vajpayee:**
{ **Shri S. A. Mehdi:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a serious rail disaster was averted by the timely information given by a gangman about tampering with the track between Rasauli and Safdarganj Stations on the Lucknow Faizabad section on the 2nd June, 1959;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the gangman has been given an award for his devotion to duty?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On 2-6-59, a temporary gangman while returning to his village noticed 4 or 5 persons removing the keys from the track a Mile 186/12-13 between Rasauli and Safdarganj stations of Northern Railway. Upon being challenged the miscreants over powered the gangman and beat him. On an alarm being raised by him the residents of a nearby village reached the spot and rescued him. During this melee the culprits however, escaped with the keys they had removed.

(c) This is under consideration.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know whether the culprits were apprehended and whether enquiries have been made to find out their *modus operandi*?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The culprits actually fled away. The matter has been reported to the police and the police are investigating the matter. The *modus operandi* of removing keys is just to pull them out or knock them with a hammer. It is very easy.

Mr. Speaker: What is the object of this question? So that others also may follow this?

An hon. Member: That is encouraging!

Shri Vajpayee: May I know why the gangman has not been rewarded and why the question has been still pending?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We are considering that and we hope to reward him.

Shri Goray: What are you considering—the amount or the gangman?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): There are various ways of rewarding. It may be either some cash payment or it may be some benefit in the service itself. That is the point under consideration.

टिड्डी दल का आक्रमण

७८४. { **श्री विभूति मिश्र :**
डा० राम सुभग सिंह :
श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह :

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मई, १९५६ और जुलाई, १९५९ की बीच की अवधि में किन किन राज्यों को टिड्डी दल के आक्रमण का सामना करना पड़ा ;

(ख) उस से कितनी क्षति हुई ; और

(ग) भविष्य में ऐसे आक्रमणों को रोकन के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० वें० कृष्णप्पा): (क) से (ग) सभा की टेबिल पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) पंजाब, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश मध्य प्रदेश, बिहार और आसाम ।

(ख) उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार, २२५ रुपयों की फसल का नुकसान सिर्फ उत्तर प्रदेश में हुआ है ।

(ग) अरब, पेनिनसुला और अन्य स्थानों के मूल प्रजनन क्षेत्रों में जहां पर टिड्डियों का प्रजनन होता ह और वे दलों का रूप बना लेती हैं, टिड्डियों के प्रजनन और उनके नियंत्रण के कार्य के बेअसर और कमी की वजह से भारतवर्ष में टिड्डियों का आक्रमण होता है । इनके जोर को कम करने के लिये एफ० ए० ओ० के अन्तर्गत १९५५ से जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन साउदी अरब में हो रहे हैं उनमें भारतीय सरकार प्रत्येक वर्ष भाग ले रही है ।

टिड्डियां जो भारत में आती हैं, उनको मारने के लिये टिड्डी विरोधी उपायों को अधिक सफल बनाने के विचार से भारत सरकार ने एक स्थायी टिड्डी चेतावनी संगठन बनाया हुआ है । इसका कार्य टिड्डियों की, जो कि सारे रेगिस्तान क्षेत्रों में फैल जाती हैं, गति और उनके बर्ताव पर ध्यान रखना है । इनके नियंत्रण कार्य के लिये ४१ आउटपोस्टें बनाई गई हैं । वे इन आउट पोस्टों के पास वर्तमान सामग्री और बीमारियों की दवायें पूरी तरह से मौजूद हैं । वायरलैस सेट्स, जोकि अनेक मुख्य स्थानों पर पहले ही लगाये हुये हैं टिडिडयों की जानकारी के लिये और नियंत्रण उपायों में घनिष्ट सम्पर्क रखने के लिये प्रयोग किये जाते हैं । टिड्डी नियंत्रण और इनके सर्वे के कार्य के लिये हवाई जहाज भी प्रयोग किये जाते हैं ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : विवरण से मालूम होता है कि भारत सरकार ने एक अस्थायी टिड्डी चेतावनी संगठन बनाया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस संगठन पर सरकार का प्रति वर्ष कितना खर्च होता है ।

श्री मो० वें० कृष्णप्पा : इसके लिये हर साल करीब २२ लाख रुपया बजट में प्रोवाइड किया जाता है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि साउदी अरब में, जहां से टिड्डी की उत्पत्ति होती है टिड्डियों को रोकने में सरकार को किस हद तक सफलता प्राप्त हुई है ?

श्री मो० वें० कृष्णप्पा : वहां पर एफ० ए० ओ० के अधीन एक लोकस्ट आर्गेनाइजेशन काम कर रहा है जिस में बहुत से आदमी काम करते हैं ।

India is also participating in that. It is very difficult to say whether it can be put to an end. But we can prevent them by proper vigilance.

Gokhale Committee

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*785. **Shri N. R. Muniswamy:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Sanganna:
Shri Assar:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gokhale Committee on inland water transport have submitted their final report to the Government of India;

(b) if so, will the report be laid on the Table;

(c) whether the report was circulated to the State Governments; and

(d) if so, what are their reactions?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) No, Sir. It will be circulated as soon as printed copies are available.

(d) Does not arise.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: May we have an idea of the details of the recommendation?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There are many. I think I may mention just a few. There was a recommendation about the purchase of a survey launch for Brahmaputra. Then they have advised in regard to the conservancy operations in Ganga in Bihar and Brahmaputra in Assam and its tributaries. They have made some recommendation about Pandu port and some measures about the DVC canal and hydrographical surveys in various places in Orissa. They have also referred to Buckingham Canal and have finally recommended the setting up of a central organisation for ports and inland water transport.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: What are the financial implications involved in this scheme?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The Gokhale Committee has recommended various projects estimated to cost on the whole a sum of Rs. 167.60 crores. They have advised that we should provide at least Rs. 50 crores in the Third Five Year Plan for the development of IWT, in all its aspects.

Shri Assar: May we know whether the Government propose to implement the recommendations of the Gokhale Committee, as they are, or whether they intend making alterations?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Yes, Sir. They will have to be considered. It is not our intention to make alterations for the sake of alterations. But certain adjustments might be necessary in view of the limitations of finance, equipment or resources, and trained technical personnel. To that extent, there may be some modification.

Shri Heda: In reply to question (c) the answer was "No". May I know whether the States were not consulted in the matter?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is under print. We have to take some time to get it printed.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: May I know whether there is any recommendation for opening of a river route from Calcutta to upper India through the Bhagirathi and the Ganges?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I would say that we have got only one pilot scheme which operates between Buxar and Patna. After the monsoon season it is expected that we shall have it up to Rajmahal. I think that is all we can do at the moment.

Shri Achar: May I know whether the Government have considered the several individual projects and come to any decision?

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Member has got any scheme in mind, why did he not mention it?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We have got to consult the State Governments also. After the copies are printed, we shall circulate them and we shall take a decision after consulting the States.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know the recommendations made by this Committee with regard to the Master Plan connecting the various rivers in India?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The Master Plan drawn up by the Central Water and Power Commission. . . .

Mr. Speaker: After it is printed, why not the Minister place a copy of it in the Library?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We can do it. Meanwhile, we have got a summary of the recommendations prepared copies of which would be placed in the Library. The so-called master plan is only an idea, as has been very rightly observed by the Central Water and Power Commission itself, which was the author of the so-called "Master plan". In regard to that the Gokhale Committee says that a hydrographic survey should be undertaken of certain reaches of the Ganges, Yamuna, Godavari, Narmada, Tapti Mahanadi and Krishna.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the Gokhale Committee was commissioned to investigate into the assets and liabilities as well as the profit and loss of the joint steamer companies plying their vessels in the Brahmaputra and, if so, whether this Committee has recommended a subsidy to be given to these joint steamer companies, which the Government has paid?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I do not think that they were asked exactly to go into the finances or the financial operations of the Joint Steamer companies. Nevertheless, they have made certain recommendations about conservancy and other arrangements pertaining to IWT in the Ganga-Brahmaputra sector.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether this Committee also examined the question of linking Rajasthan Canal with Kandla? If so, with what result?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That, I think, is only an idea. Linking of Rajasthan Canal with Kandla may mature after some time, that is, when Rajasthan Canal comes into being and we start navigation in it. Meanwhile, the Rajasthan Canal Board have appointed a committee to go into the question of navigability of the Rajasthan Canal. I think a sum of Rs. 2 crores has either been allotted or is proposed to be allotted for this purpose.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether it is not the policy of the Government to improve inland and water transport, about 5,500 miles, in order not only to relieve congestion of road and rail transport but also to supplement the transport system in country?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That will be a question of the respective density of traffic in the various sectors in the country. It would be rather too general to say that we have to expand IWT in every sector in the country, extending over 5500 miles of waterways. I must say to hon. Member, Shri Mathur, who said that the Kandla link with Rajasthan Canal has been worked out, that I am not aware of it.

Self-Sufficiency in Food in Tripura

*787. **Shri Bangshi Thakur:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) by what time Tripura will be self-sufficient in food production;

(b) what are the ways and means, if any, that have been adopted to achieve this end; and

(c) with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) While the objective is to make the country self-sufficient in food requirements, each State or Union Territory may not become self-sufficient.

(b) Programmes relating to minor irrigation, land development, provision of fertilisers and manures, improved seeds and adoption of improved agricultural practices.

(c) Facilities for the additional production of about six thousand tons of foodgrains have been created during the first three years of the Second Plan.

Shri Bangshi Thakur: The hon. Minister has informed us regarding the ways and means adopted or which are going to be adopted for increasing production. May I know whether the adoption of all these ways and means is not a continuous process for a long time? If so, is there any sign of increase in production?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Yes, Sir. Production has increased as a result of all these measures. There is an increase of about 6,000 tons in production of Tripura State.

Shri Bangshi Thakur: What are the difficulties that had to be surmounted to increase production in Tripura?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Tripura is a land-locked State. There are these various difficulties in an inaccessible area. We have appointed a committee now to go into this problem, namely, how to make the inaccessible areas self-sufficient as early as possible.

Shri Bangshi Thakur: Is it not a fact that all these difficulties were almost unknown about 15 years ago? If so, why these new difficulties have appeared putting a bar to production and has any investigation been made in this respect so far?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The difficulties in Tripura are because of the increase in population. The population has gone up in these four or five years because of the trouble in Pakistan. Whenever there is trouble in Pakistan, thousands and thousands of people come over to Tripura. It is a land-locked country and it is a small pocket. The population has increased 100 per cent during the course of two or three years. Naturally, when the population has doubled almost in the course of three or four years, we have to face all these problems.

Shri Bangshi Thakur: I know that I may not be allowed to deliver a speech. . . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is himself admitting that he is making a speech and is not asking a question. What is the question?

Shri Bangshi Thakur: The thing is. .

Mr. Speaker: I will not allow that. He does not ask a question. He puts an interpretation before the House.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: What specific steps are being taken to reclaim the fallow land which is lying in Tripura and what amount is going to be spent during this financial year or during the Second Five Year Plan specially to reclaim land and for irrigation purposes?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Last year about Rs. 4,35,000 have been spent on various items that the hon. Member has mentioned including reclamation of land which is one of the major programmes.

Mr. Speaker: Next question. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal. . . . Absent. Next question.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: May I be allowed to ask one question?

Mr. Speaker: I have passed on not only to the next question but to the third question.

Hassan-Mangalore Rail Link

***789. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred

Question No. 2262 on the 6th May, 1959 and state:

(a) whether a decision has since been arrived at with regard to the Hassan-Mangalore rail link;

(b) if so, the nature of decision arrived at; and

(c) whether there is any likelihood of taking up this rail link during the Second Five Year Plan period?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is difficult to say this as the matter is still under the consideration of the Planning Commission.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Is this project linked up with the development of Mangalore port or is it taken up as an independent project?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The Railway Board has tentatively approved the construction of this line. The Planning Commission were approached in September, 1958, for their approval. Discussions were held with the Planning Commission in October, 1958 and the Commission held the view that this project is closely linked with the development of Mangalore as a major port which is expected to be a very expensive project.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether the traffic obtaining on this line without the development of Mangalore port does not justify taking up of this rail link?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: All that is under consideration with the Planning Commission.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know if there are any ancillary links linked up with the taking up of this link?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I am not very clear about the ancillary links.

Mr. Speaker: Are there any other matters to be investigated before this could be finalised and the link taken up?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I am not very clear.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Is there any other railway link also involved?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Other ancillary works are also necessary to make this line profitable. For instance, a new link between Kottur and Harihar has got to be laid. There are other works which come to about Rs. 5·75 crores plus the additional expenditure of Rs. 6 crores on rolling stock, total comes to about Rs. 11·75 crores.

Shri Sampath: May I know the cost involved in the construction of the Hassan-Mangalore link?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: If it is MG, it will be Rs. 10·24 crores. If it is BG, it will be Rs. 15·73 crores.

Shri Basappa: The Government had assured this House that the additional sum would be taken in the Budget session itself. Why is there great delay in taking a decision in this matter and why is the Planning Commission putting obstacles in the way of taking up this line though the hon. Minister is very, very favourable?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is true that the hon. Minister mentioned this in his budget speech, but these and other difficulties have got to be looked into and the Planning Commission is going into this matter.

Shri Achar: May I know whether this question cannot at all be considered without clubbing it together with port matters? In fact, this line was more or less approved long before the other question was raised. The major port is important but I ask whether this railway line cannot be considered independently by itself by the Railway Board or the railway authorities.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): The difficulty is that whenever a railway is to be constructed there should be enough traffic, goods or passenger, for the railway to carry. Unless the port is developed

the iron ore that is to be transported to that area will not be exploited and enough traffic will not be generated. Therefore the construction of this railway has to be considered in relation to the development of Managalore port.

Shri Warior: May I know whether no decision has been taken as to whether it should be metre gauge or broad gauge? Since up to Mangalore there is broad gauge, what is the decision that is to be taken?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is still under consideration as to whether it should be BG or MG.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether any rough estimate has been made regarding the cost of development of Mangalore port, cost of Hassan-Mangalore rail link and the ancillary rail link? How much all these come to?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is a matter of addition. With regard to the other things, the tentative figures of cost of works to be undertaken by other ministries indicated at the inter-ministerial meeting are: development of Mangalore port will be Rs. 8 crores and mining of ore will be Rs. 2·5 crores. Of course, we cannot commit other ministries to these figures. I have already given the figures of the estimates for the MG and BG. I have also already given the figure for the other ancillary works of Rs. 11·75 crores.

New Railway Line between Farakka and Tildanga

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*791. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Muhammed Elias:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the site for the construction of new railway line between Farakka and Tildanga has finally been selected; and

(b) if so, when the work will begin?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Final Location Survey for the line is being undertaken. Construction work is expected to be started in the next working season.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the line will be broad gauge or it will be metre gauge?

Shri S. V Ramaswamy: It will be broad gauge.

Shri P. C. Borooah: What will be the distance between Calcutta and Assam after opening this line?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It will depend on the final location survey. It is only then we can know what would be the exact distance.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Is there a proposal to extend the broad gauge line to Siliguri?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: For the present, only up to Malda.

Mr. Speaker: Next question; No. 702 already answered. No. 793.

Sharavathi Hydro-Electric Project

*793. **Shri Siddiah:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Mysore have asked for sanction of the second stage of the Sharavathi Hydro-electric Project and permission to proceed with the preliminaries immediately; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under examination.

Shri Siddiah: In view of the acute shortage of power in the State of Mysore and the need for supply of power to the undeveloped areas of the State, may I know whether the decision will be taken before the end of December, 1960?

Shri Hathi: Perhaps this House is aware that the Sharavathi project was not included in the core of the plan and it was with great difficulty that we are able to accommodate the existing Sharavathi project in the Second Plan and we have given sanction. This question relates to the second stage to be included in the Third Plan. We are awaiting report. For the Second Plan project, we have already sanctioned foreign exchange.

Shri Basappa: Though it is not in the core of the Plan, has not the Government assured on many occasions that it will receive the same consideration as if it were in the core of the Plan? Will something be done?

Shri Hathi: That is what I said. We have sanctioned foreign exchange although it is not in the core of the Plan for the project included in the Second Plan. The present question relates to a project to be included in the Third Plan.

Shri Siddiah: What is the estimated expenditure of the second stage of the project and what is the Financial assistance to be given by the Central Government?

Shri Hathi: We have asked the State Government to send up the project. That is a matter to be considered in the Third Plan.

Shri Shankaraiya: Apart from the foreign exchange that has been asked, is the Government going to sanction the other portion of the civil work and other things of the second stage?

Shri Hathi: So far as the Ministry of Irrigation and Power is concerned we think on the line that these projects which are likely to be included in the Third Plan, if preliminary work is started, it might expedite results and, therefore, we may think on that line.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The hon. Minister stated that it is under consideration. May I know whether it is under consideration of the Planning Commission or the Central Water and Power Commission or the Technical Committee?

Shri Hathi: It is under consideration of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power at this stage.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know if it has been okayed by the Central Water and Power Commission as well as by the Technical Committee?

Shri Hathi: It is not a question of being okayed because the project report is not received. As I said, the consideration is that there are certain projects which are likely to be included in the Third Plan. We are thinking that we may start preliminary work and we may allow the States to go ahead with the preliminary work.

Shri Shankaraiya: In view of the lack of work for many of the Engineers and other establishment that has been there for a period of nearly 4 or 5 months in the year, what arrangements have been made to make use of them by sanction of other items of work apart from foreign exchange?

Shri Hathi: I think Sharavathi project is going full ahead and the Engineers are dealing with this project.

Flood Control in Andhra Pradesh

***794. Kumari M. Vedakumari:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount granted to Andhra Pradesh for flood control in the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) whether Tamileru and Yerracalava schemes are included in this current Plan;

(c) the estimated cost of the schemes; and

(d) the estimated benefit of the schemes?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The tentative allocation of Central loan assistance for flood control measures in Andhra Pradesh during the Second Plan period is Rs. 177 lakhs.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The estimated cost of Tammileru scheme is Rs. 98·75 lakhs and that of Yerrakalva scheme is Rs. 50.51 lakhs.

(d) The Tammileru scheme is expected to provide irrigation to 16,000 acres and flood control benefits to an area of 7,680 acres.

The Yerrakalva project is expected to provide irrigation to 9,000 acres and flood control benefits to an area of 9,000 acres.

Kumari M. Vedakumari: Is it a fact that there is reduction in the amount sanctioned in the Second Plan for flood control schemes?

Shri Hathi: Yes.

Kumari M. Vedakumari: What is the basis of reduction?

Shri Hathi: The basis is the number of schemes that had come to the Central Water and Power Commission for execution.

Kumari M. Vedakumari: May I know whether this basis is applied to all States?

Shri Hathi: Yes.

Shri Vishwanatha Reddy: May I know whether it is a fact that originally Somasila project was also to be included in the Second Plan under flood control projects and that was given up and if so, what was the reason?

Shri Hathi: Somasila, I have heard that it was to be included. But, the policy is that only those schemes which are purely flood control schemes should be given priority under flood protection. But, if there is a multi-purpose scheme, which means, irrigation and also flood control, that should not be included in the Rs. 56 crores small provision, but should go in the bigger provision for irrigation and multi-purpose projects.

Kumari M. Vedakumari: May I know by what time, the Tammileru project will be finalised?

Shri Hathi: That is for the State Government.

National Shipping Board

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*795. **Shri Assar:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting of the National Shipping Board was held recently in Delhi;

(b) if so, the main decision taken therein;

(c) whether any decision has been taken about coastal passenger service; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir. It was held on the 8th August, 1959.

(b) It is understood that the Board discussed several important questions such as fulfilling of the target set for Indian shipping in the Second Plan period, problems of coastal shipping, problem of foreign exchange for shipping and the setting of a target for Indian shipping in the Third Five Year Plan. The formal recommendations of the Board in regard to these matters as well as the minutes of the meeting of the Board are awaited by Government.

(c) The question of coastal passenger service was not discussed at the meeting.

(d) Does not arise.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that private ship-owners are indifferent to acquiring of new tonnage in spite of liberal financial aid offered by the Government and if so, whether this was discussed and if it is a fact, how it is going to affect our coastal passenger service?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I cannot say that they are indifferent so far as additions to their overseas tonnage is concerned. Of course, they are a little chary of adding to their coastal tonnage because of rather a lack of traffic offering at present.

Shri Achar: May I know whether problems relating to coastal passenger service come up before the National Shipping Board?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It does come: any matter relating to shipping.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the target set out for the Second and Third Five Year Plans?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Second Plan: 9 lakh tons apart from 90,000 tons of replacement of old ships. About Third Plan, of course, we have not yet fixed up a target officially.

Shri Hem Barua: The hon. Minister has just now said that the private ship-owners are shy because of lack of passengers.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Lack of traffic.

Shri Hem Barua: Traffic means passengers.

Mr. Speaker: Traffic may be goods also.

Shri Hem Barua: Am I to understand that they are shy not because of this particular fact alone, but because of the fact that they want to ply their old vessels and earn more profits?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I do not think that is the reason. The reason is shortage of traffic emanating for coastal service.

Railway Embankment between Golakganj and Sonarhat

*796. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board received any proposal from Assam Government for taking over the abandoned Railway Embankment between Golakganj and Sonarhat to be used as a road; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The proposal is under consideration.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether Sonarhat was connected by Railway in pre-partition days?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Yes, it was.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Is it a fact that Sonarhat is just on the Pakistan border and its citizens have to negotiate a circuitous route of 17 miles when the existing embankment between Golakganj and Sonarhat is only 3 miles?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is so.

Air Accident to Kalinga Airlines Aircraft

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*798. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Halder:
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any enquiry was initiated by the Director General of Civil Aviation to find out the reasons of crash of VT-CRA, a Kalinga Airlines aircraft while landing at Joy Hing tea garden airfield near NEFA on the 19th June, 1959;

(b) if so, what were the reasons of the crash; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). As the accident was a minor one a statutory investigation under Rule 71 of the Indian Aircraft Rules was not ordered in this case, but according to the enquiry made, the aircraft got bogged during the final stages of the landing run. The Pilot attempted to free the aircraft by use of engine power and the starboard wheel collapsed.

(c) The Director General of Civil Aviation has addressed a communication to Kalinga Airlines and the Pilot of the aircraft, advising them that engine power must not be applied in an effort to free a bogged aircraft and that the engine should be switched off and the aircraft freed by the use of external power.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether this particular company, Kalinga Airlines is involved in many accidents and if so what action has been taken and whether any enquiry has been instituted to avoid accidents and find out the reasons?

Shri Mohiuddin: Yes, Sir. Enquiry has been instituted, for example, in the case in which fatal accident occurred and the aircraft was completely destroyed and we are expecting the report.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the number of accidents which took place during 1958-59, to the aircraft belonging to this company?

Shri Mohiuddin: I have got the figures only from 1st January, 1959. There were two minor accidents and one major accident which is under investigation. The fourth accident was due to overshooting of the substandard runway at Borankajulle.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From what the Deputy Minister has stated, it is clear that in these six months, there have been six accidents. May I know whether Government are going to appoint a high-powered commission to go into the working of these airlines, since a number of accidents have taken place?

Shri Mohiuddin: I do not think that any high-powered commission is required, because the Director-General is authorised under the Act and the rules to make all the necessary investigations, in this case, a fatal accident occurred only in one case.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Lamphel Pat Farm, Manipur

***780. Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps were taken to recover the cost of fencing of the Lamphel Pat Farm after it was found out that the work of construction was not done according to specifications laid down by the Manipur P.W.D.;

(b) whether any inquiry was made into the actual loss suffered due to failure of the reinforced concrete posts to serve the purpose of fencing; and

(c) whether the reinforced concrete posts were made of wooden sticks in place of iron rods?

The Minister of Transport and Communications and Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) The security deposit of the contractor, amounting to Rs. 4,635 has been withheld pending further investigations.

(b) Yes.

(c) Instead of iron rods, bamboo reinforcement was found in 19 concrete posts.

Indo-Soviet Shipping Service

***783. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the question of increasing frequency of shipping services between the ports of India and the Soviet Union is under the consideration of the Government of India;

(b) if so, when a final decision is likely to be taken; and

(c) the nature of steps proposed to be taken in regard thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The question of increasing the frequency of this service was considered some time ago and was dropped as it was felt that there was no scope for the employment of additional vessels.

राजस्थान में चीनी के कारखाने

*७८६. **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल** :क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में चीनी के कुछ कारखानों को स्थापित करने की कोई योजना है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने कारखाने स्थापित किये जायेंगे और कहां-कहां ;

(ग) यह योजना कब पूरी होगी ; और

(घ) प्रत्येक कारखाने पर कितनी धन राशि व्यय होगी ।

परिवहन तथा संचार और खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री स० का० पाटिल): (क) राजस्थान में चीनी का कोई नया कारखाना स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव इस समय विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न उठते ही नहीं ।

Aiyar Dam of D.V.C.

*788. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2250 on the 6th May, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the proposal to construct Aiyar Dam has been abandoned by Damodar Valley Corporation; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Air Service to U.S.A.

*790. **Shri S. A. Mehdi:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state :

(a) whether any application has been made to U.S.A. for extension of service of Air India International to U.S.A.;

(b) whether the application has been accepted by U.S.A. Government; and

(c) the number of flights to be operated by Air India International to U.S.A. every week?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The application is under the consideration of the U.S. Government.

(c) No decision has been taken regarding the number of flights to be operated to U.S.A. by Air India International but according to the preliminary plan which Air India International have furnished to the U.S. authorities along with their application, Air India International may operate three passenger and two Cargo services per week between India and U.S.A.

सकरी-हसनपुर रेलवे लाइन

*७९७. **श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने उत्तर बिहार में सकरी-हसनपुर लाइन के निर्माण की सिफारिश की है ;

(ख) क्या रेलवे बोर्ड ने इस सुझाव पर विचार किया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह मामला किस अवस्था में है : और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में प्रारम्भिक कार्य कब शुरू होने की आशा है।

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) दूसरी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना में आयोजना कमीशन ने नयी लाइनों के बनाने का जो कार्यक्रम मंजूर किया है उसमें यह लाइन शामिल नहीं की गयी है ।

(घ) ऊपर भाग (ग) के जवाब को देखते हुए सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Uniforms of P. & T. Employees

*799. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1023 on the 9th March, 1959 and state the further progress made so far in implementing the recommendations made by the Uniforms Committee of the Directorate of Posts and Telegraphs regarding the stoppage of the use of Khadi for the uniforms of certain classes of Posts and Telegraphs employees?

The Minister of Transport and Communications and Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): The proposals are still being examined by Government but are likely to reach the final stage shortly.

Credit to Cultivators

*800. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister **of Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have drawn up a scheme to provide supplementary credit to cultivators for agricultural production;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme; and

(c) the date when the scheme will be introduced?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 24].

Procurement of Foodgrains in Orissa

*801. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any discussion between the representatives of the Union Food Ministry and Government of Orissa in the month of June, 1959 regarding procurement work in Orissa;

(b) whether the representative of the Orissa Government had requested the Government of India to remove the discriminatory rate fixed for Orissa rice and paddy; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Transport and Communications and Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and c). The representatives of the Orissa Government mentioned in the course of the discussions that the price of superfine Orissa rice had been fixed low in comparison with the prices of some of the fine varieties of rice in the other States as, for instance, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal. They proposed that, in the interest of procurement of rice in Orissa, the price of superfine rice should be raised or, alternatively, certain specified varieties of superfine rice should be classified in a special group and the prices of these varieties should be fixed at a higher level. The State Government was in favour of the first alternative, and the prices of superfine rice and paddy have since been raised by Re. 1·00 and Re 0·59 per maund respectively.

Looting of Wagons

***802. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news appearing on page 3 of the *Statesman* (Calcutta Edition) dated the 27th June, 1959 regarding organised criminals who loot and break Railway Wagons on South Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the measure taken so far against them; and

(c) the results achieved in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The preventive measures taken include escorting of goods trains and patrolling of track in affected areas by armed personnel, and storing of materials in closed rooms. Close co-operation is maintained with the Railway and local police in detecting and preventing crime.

(c) The position has not improved to any appreciable extent.

Licences for Milling Units

***803. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to that portion of a statement issued by the Chairman of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission appearing in the "Delhi Hindustan Standard" dated the 2nd July, 1959, which concerned the reported decision of Government to authorise the issuing of licences for rice milling units; and

(b) if so, what is the exact position?

The Minister of Transport and communications and Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) With a view to controlling the establishment of new rice mills, requisite powers have been delegated to the State Governments to grant permits for the establishment of new mills or for recommencement of milling operations in defunct mills in consonance with the object underlying the Act *viz.* affording full scope for the development of the handpounding industry.

Electricity Supply in Kashmir

***804. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kashmir Government have written to the Central Water and Power Commission asking for a few diesel engines for the supply of electricity; and

(c) if so, whether they have been supplied?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Rural Credit

***805.** **Shri Viswanatha Reddy:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Sarju Pandey:
Shri Pahadia:
Shri Kalika Singh:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme for linking production with credit in rural areas has been prepared; and

(b) if so, what are the main features of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). I would refer to the statement laid on the Table of the House in reply to Starred Question No. 800.

Attack on Railway Officers

***806. Shri S. A. Mehdi:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Railway Officers were attacked by passengers at Serampore on the 18th May, 1959;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the incident?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). Yes. On 18-5-1959 a check with police help was organised to deal with ticketless travelling at Serampore. Out of 72 passengers detected 25 who could not pay the dues when they were being taken by the police and railway staff for prosecution before the Railway Magistrate, a crowd set on the party of officials and forcibly rescued 20 out of them from police custody.

This crowd was joined by other rowdy elements from the two local trains which had also by then reached Serampore and held up the train by pulling alarm chain and disconnecting the hose pipes and by squatting on the track stopped all movements of trains from 7-30 to 10-18 hours. The mob also pelted stones resulting in minor injuries to 4 constables and 2 outsiders. The Sub-Divisional Police Officer who came with police re-inforcement and a tear gas squad brought the situation under control.

सिमरियाघाट स्टेशन

***८०७. श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को यह ज्ञात है कि लाखों व्यक्ति प्रतिवर्ष गंगा-स्नानार्थ सिमरियाघाट आते हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि मोकामा में गंगा नदी पर "राजेन्द्र पुल" के निर्माण से पहले सिमरियाघाट स्टेशन को गंगा के किनारों की ओर से बन्द कर दिया गया था ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि सिमरियाघाट स्टेशन गंगा के किनारों से अब कई मील दूर पड़ता है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार सिमरियाघाट स्टेशन को "राजेन्द्र पुल" के निकट स्थापित करने का अथवा यात्रियों को सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिये कुछ और वैकल्पिक प्रबन्ध करने का है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) नये स्टेशन का नाम सिमरिया है और यह गंगा के उत्तरी किनारे से लगभग २ मील है ।

(घ) इस पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Air Accident to a Kalinga Airline Aircraft

***808. Shri Halder:**
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an enquiry was initiated by the Director General, Civil Aviation to find out the reason of accident of VT-DGR, Kalinga Airlines aircraft on 21st July, 1959 at Kolapani tea garden airfield near NEFA;

(b) if so, what were the reasons of the accident; and

(c) whether on 21st July, 1959 Dum Dum Tower passed a message to the management of Kalinga Airlines the VT-DGR was badly damaged due to bogging while taxying at Kolapani?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). As the accident was a minor one statutory investigation under Rule 71 of the Indian Aircraft Rules was not

ordered in this case; but according to the enquiry made, the aircraft got bogged down in soft ground while taxying at Kolapani, an unlicensed private airfield. The Pilot attempted to free the aircraft by use of engine power and it nosed over.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Storage of Foodgrains

*809. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Godsora:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have finalised the programme to expand the storage facilities for storing foodgrains purchased by them; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Communications and Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) and (b). A statement showing the details of programme of constructions of storage accommodation, to the extent the programme has been finalised, is placed on the table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 25].

Bridge over River Jai-Bhareli

*810. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1379 on 18th September, 1958 and state whether the additional estimate for the construction of guide bunds and approach road for the construction of Jai-Bhareli bridge on the North Trunk Road in Assam has since been sanctioned?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The estimate for the guide bunds and the approach road upto high bank on either side was sanctioned in October 1958. The estimate for the bridge itself was sanctioned on the 19th August 1959.

National Highways

1457. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount provided in the Second Five Year Plan for the construction of National Highways in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) the amount spent so far;

(c) total mileage constructed so far; and

(d) how far the Simla-Tibet road has progressed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Rs. 222·09 lakhs.

(b) Rs. 104·17 lakhs during the first 3 years of the current Plan.

(c) 70 miles widened and 22 miles improved.

(d) 93 miles are motorable; 32 miles jeepable.

Employees Appointed by Northern Railways

1458. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the total number of employees appointed by the Northern Railway in the year 1958-59 (Class-wise)?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): The number of employees appointed on the Northern Railway during 1958-59 are as under:—

Class I		9
Class II	..	1
Ty. Asstt Officers	..	14
Class III	..	2728
Class IV	..	6976
Total:		9728

(These figures do not include casual labour).

Godowns in Punjab

1459. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 59 on the 11th February, 1959 and state whether any decision has been arrived at in regard to the construction of godowns for the storage of foodgrains in Punjab?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): It is proposed to have transit storage godowns at suitable places in the Punjab of a capacity of about 20,000 tons.

Loan to Delhi Municipal Corporation

1460. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Barman:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3604 on the 28th April, 1959 and state:

(a) the amount of additional loan, if any, given to the Delhi Municipal Corporation for the new barrage at the Wazirabad Pumping Station; and

(b) whether the work is progressing according to schedule at the Station?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No additional loan has been paid so far.

(b) The work has been completed according to schedule.

Thefts and Robberies on Northern Railway

1461. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of thefts and robberies on Northern Railway during 1959 (upto the 30th June, 1959) Division-wise; and

(b) the number of cases which have ended in conviction?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The required information is given below:—

Division	No. of cases of thefts and Robberies during 1959 (upto 30-6-59)		No.of cases which have ended in conviction	
	Thefts	Robberies	Thefts	Robberies
Allahabad	310	2	33	..
Lucknow	125	2	9	
Moradabad	144	1	16	
Delhi	404	1	92	
Jodhpur	18	1	4	
Bikaner	30	2	7	
Ferozepore	144	4	47	

Thefts of Railway Property

1462. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the position with regard to the theft of Railway properties on the Central Railway during the year 1958-59; and

(b) how this position compares with that of other Railways?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Railway property worth Rs. 5,17,123 was stolen on the Central Railway during the year 1958-59.

(b) The value of property lost by thefts over the Central Railway is less than that on the Eastern Railway but more than that on the other Railways.

Recognition of Unions

1463. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the number and names of those unions which have been granted recognition during the period from the 1st January, 1959 to the 30th June, 1959?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Nil.

B.C.G. Campaign in Punjab

1464. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted to Punjab State for the B.C.G. campaign for the years 1958 and 1959; and

(b) the number of persons inoculated during the year 1958?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No amount was allotted by the Central Government to Punjab State for the B.C.G. campaign for the year 1958-59. An amount of Rs. 15,000 has been tentatively allotted to the State for the year 1959-60.

(b) 6,04,427 persons were vaccinated with B.C.G. in Punjab during the year 1958.

Goitre in Punjab

1465. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3103 on the 15th April, 1959 and state:

(a) the amounts given to the Punjab State for the eradication of Goitre during 1957-58, 1958-59 and proposed to be given in 1959-60;

(b) the number of persons treated in these years; and

(c) the proportion in which this expenditure is met by the Centre and the States?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar):

(a)

	Rs. in Lakhs
1957-58	0·25
1958-59	0·22
1959-60 .	0·33

(b) Iodised salt is being supplied to a total of 60,267 persons in 49 villages since December, 1956, for treatment of Goitre.

(c)

Year	Government of India (Rs. in Lakhs)	Government of Punjab (Rs. in Lakhs)
1957-58 .	0·25	0·05
1958-59 .	0·22	0·11
1959-60 .	0·33	0·10

Trunk Call Bills in Burdwan

1466. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that trunk call bills are sent to the subscribers at Burdwan (W. Bengal) late by six months or more; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such delay?

The Minister of Transport and Communications and Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) The delay in the issue of trunk call bills for Burdwan Exchange which was to the extent of about five months in the past, has now been brought down to about 1½ months;

(b) The delay has been generally due to shortage in staff and some equipment.

Steps have since been taken to bring the work up-to-date and it is expected that the position will be normal in the course of the next two months or so.

Flood Erosion of River Khowai, Tripura

1467. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether village Jainagar, near Tetiamura Bazar, Tripura is menaced by flood erosion of river Khowai;

(b) whether representations have repeatedly been made for protective measures; and

(c) if so, what measures have been adopted by the Tripura Administration to protect this village from erosion?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The reply is in the affirmative but the erosion is not on a large scale.

(b) The Tripura Administration has reported that some representations were received by them.

(c) Spurs have been constructed at Teliamura to protect the market place. As only three temporary houses were affected by erosion at Jainagar, the Tripura Administration did not consider it necessary to take up any protection work there. The people affected were offered bamboo and other material for the construction of spurs by voluntary labour; but the offer was not accepted.

Fisheries Loan in Tripura

1468. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who applied for fisheries loan in Tripura, in 1958-59 and 1959-60 so far;

(b) the number of persons granted such loan for development of fisheries;

(c) the highest and lowest amount in each case; and

(d) whether Government desire to further extend this loan for development of fisheries in Tripura?

The Minister of Transport and Communications and Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil):

(a) 1958-59 42
1959-60 Nil

(b) 14.

(c) (i) Highest amount of loan : Rs. 5,000/-

(ii) Lowest amount of loan : Rs. 450/-

(d) Yes.

Stealing of Electricity in Delhi

1469. Shri S. A. Mehdi: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints that some people in Delhi steal electricity for power use; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) Theft of electricity is a cognizable offence and, where adequate evidence is available, action to prosecute the offenders is taken by the Police, on report.

Damage due to Floods on S.E. Railway

1470. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of damage done to the South-Eastern Railway by the recent floods; and

(b) the steps taken to remedy the situation?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Only some minor damage was caused on the Anuppur-Katni section of the South-Eastern Railway. Due to heavy rainfall on this section from the 10th to 12th July, 1959, there was flooding of track in the station yards. A minor breach also occurred between Rupaund and Jhalwara stations.

Due to the bursting of a village tank about 1½ miles away from the railway track, a breach also occurred from miles 629|22 to 630|4 between Rupaund and Jhalwara stations. The water from this tank submerged Chandia Road yard and a part of Rupaund yard.

(b) The breaches were repaired promptly.

Express Train between Renigunta and Hyderabad

1471. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some representations were made to the

Central Government to run an Express Train between Renigunta and Hyderabad; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) There is no traffic justification for introducing an additional Express train between Secunderabad/Hyderabad and Renigunta. Apart from lack of traffic justification, it is also not feasible to run an Express train between Secunderabad/Hyderabad and Renigunta either by the Broad Gauge route *via* Kazipet, Vijayawada and Gudur or the Metre Gauge route *via* Dronachellam, Guntakal, Dharmavaram and Pakala due to paucity of coaches and locomotives and inadequate line capacity on the Vijayawada-Bitragunta-Gudur section (B.G.) and Dronachellam-Guntakal-Dharmavaram section (M.G.).

Masulipatnam Port

1472. Shri M. V. Krishna Rao: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the total tonnage of imports or exports which passed through the Masulipatnam Port in Andhra Pradesh from 1957 to 1959 so far; and

(b) the names of the important commodities imported or exported during the same period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):

(a)

Year	Imports Tons	Exports Tons
1957-58	7,495	2,44,051
1958-59 .	11,021	1,28,803
April 1959 to June 1959	..	23,762

(b) Fertilizers and iron ore.

Public Call Offices in Andhra

1473. Shri M. V. Krishna Rao: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state the names of the places where Public Call offices are proposed to be provided in Andhra Pradesh during 1959-60?

The Minister of Transport and Communications and Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): A statement giving the names of places in Andhra Pradesh where Public Call Offices are proposed to be provided during 1959-60 is given below:

STATEMENT

Proposals for opening Public Call Offices at the following places in Andhra Pradesh have been approved and many of these will be ready for opening during 1959-60 and the rest during 1960-61.

1. Achampet
2. Alampur
3. Allagadda
4. Atmakur
5. Atmakur (Nellore District)
6. Atmakur (Kurnool District.)
7. Avamigadda
8. Badvel
9. Banswada
10. Chinnoor
11. Chintalapudi
12. Chintapalli
13. Devarkonda
14. Gajivel
15. Gokevaram
16. Huzurnagar
17. Ibrahimpatnam
18. Jogipet
19. Kanigiri
20. Kalyandrug
21. Kaza
22. Kalwa Kurti
23. Khanapur
24. Koilakuntla
25. Kolhapur
26. Koratla
27. Madakasira
28. Maling
29. Medchal
30. Metpalli
31. Nandigama
32. Narayanapet
33. Palakonda
34. Palchal
35. Parka

36. Pargi
37. Podili
38. Polavaram
39. Rampachodavaram
40. Rapur
41. Rayachoti
42. Sarcilla
43. Shadnagar
44. Siddavattam
45. Srungavarapikota
46. Sultanabad
47. Sydapur
48. Tiruvur
49. Urdi
50. Vegeswarapuram

Development of Fisheries in Andhra

1474. Shri M. V. Krishna Rao: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of Central aid given to Andhra Pradesh for the development of fisheries in the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 so far; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Communications and Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) and (b). Following are the ceilings of Central Aid to Andhra Pradesh for development of fisheries:—

1958-59	..	Rs. 4·75 lakhs.
1959-60		Rs. 6·00 lakhs.

It is for the State Government to allocate funds to various fisheries schemes, details of which are not available.

Earth Moving Machines under the Control of Public Works Department, Manipur

1475. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of earth moving machines under the control of the Public Works Department, Manipur;

(b) the number of machines in use for road construction at present;

(c) the number of machines lying idle; and

(d) the number of machines out of commission due to lack of maintenance?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (d). The required information is being obtained from Manipur Administration and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Fisheries Development in Orissa

1476. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted to Orissa during the first Five Year Plan towards the development of fisheries;

(b) the amount of money actually spent during that period in Orissa for this purpose;

(c) the amount of money allotted to Orissa so far during the Second Five Year Plan period;

(d) the amount of money spent so far; and

(e) the steps taken for improving existing fishing methods, bringing under fish culture areas of water at present lying fallow, introduction of improved methods of scientific fish farming and training of personnel?

The Minister of Transport and Communications and Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Rs. 30·2 lakhs.

(b) Rs. 27·4 lakhs.

(c) Rs. 57·94 lakhs for the first four years of the Plan.

(d) Rs. 43·99 lakhs for the first three years of the Plan.

(e) Experimental power fishing in sea, estuaries and reservoirs has improved fishing methods. Spawn collection nets have been improved. Power winches have been evolved for de-weeding large areas. Swamp reclamation technique has been developed and has helped large scale reclamation of tanks by Gram Panchayats and private parties. Scientific fish farming has been introduced in most of the Community

Development Block areas and three model fish farms have been established to train field workers in scientific fish culture.

Animal Husbandry and Milk Supply Schemes in Orissa

1477. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted to Orissa during the first Five Year Plan for carrying out programmes of animal husbandry and milk supply in the State;

(b) the amount of money actually spent;

(c) the amount of money which was allotted to Orissa during the Second Plan period so far for this purpose;

(d) the amount of money spent so far;

(e) the programmes undertaken in Orissa under this head; and

(f) whether loans were advanced to co-operative societies in Orissa for the purchase of milch cattle?

The Minister of Transport and Communications and Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Rs. 1 82 lakhs as grant.

(b) Rs. 1·73 lakhs.

(c) A grant of Rs. 16·18 lakhs and a loan of Rs. 3·16 lakhs were sanctioned to Orissa Government during the first three years of the Second Plan. In 1959-60 Central assistance amounting to Rs. 11·50 lakhs as grant and Rs. 3·16 lakhs as loan has been approved for allotment to the State Government for development of Animal Husbandry including sheep, wool and poultry development, veterinary education and eradication of rinderpest, and dairying and milk supply.

(d) Rs. 8·56 lakhs as grant and Rs. 1·05 lakhs as loan upto 1957-58. The figures of actual expenditure for 1958-59 and 1959-60 so far have not yet been made available by the State Government.

(e) According to the revised procedure for giving Central assistance, the number and nature of schemes to be taken up for implementation with Central assistance as also the funds to be allocated to each have been left to the discretion of the State Government. However, the main schemes undertaken by the State Government relate to mass vaccination of cattle against rinderpest, veterinary education, research and training and animal husbandry sciences, key village scheme, poultry development scheme, development of gaushalas, establishment of gosadans, strengthening of existing dairies, establishment of co-operative milk union at Cuttack etc.

(f) No.

Fertilizers for Madras

1478. Shri K. S. Ramaswamy: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of various kinds of fertilizers demanded by the State of Madras for the year 1959-60; and

(b) the quantity allotted?

The Minister of Transport and Communications and Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) and (b). The required information is given below:

(Figures in tons)

Name of Fertilizers	Demand 1959-60	For the period 1-4-59 to 30-9-59	
		Demand	Allocation
Sulphate of Ammonia	1,60,000	83,800	38,700
UREA	25,000	13,250	9,672
Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate	25,000	12,450	4,900
Calcium Ammonium Nitrate	7,500	3,400	2,550

Note.—Allotment for the second half year will be made in two quarterly instalments in September and December, 1959.

Forest Development in U.P.

1479. Shri Manabendra Shah: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the financial assistance given to U.P. in 1958-59 and 1959-60 so far for Forest Development Programme?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): Central assistance sanctioned during 1958-59 and allocation for 1959-60 for Forest Development are as under:—

(in lakhs of Rs.)		(in lakhs of Rs.)	
Central assistance 1958-59		Allocation for 1959-60	
Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant
17·54	11·31	19·99	12·35

The figures are subject to adjustments according to the procedure laid down by the Government of India.

Subsidised Hostels for the Children of Railway Employees

1480. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 766 on the 9th December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the hostel for the children of the Railway employees has been started in Mysore city;

(b) if so, how many children have been admitted so far;

(c) the amount of grant sanctioned for the hostel for the year 1959-60;

(d) whether there is a proposal to construct the hostel building; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) 17.

(c) No specific amount has been allotted to meet the expenditure of running this hostel. Actual expenditure on this account will be known only after the close of the financial year.

(d) and (e). At present the hostel at Mysore is located in a private building rented for the purpose, and arrangements will be made to construct a new building during the Third Plan period.

Working Capital of Co-operative Societies

1481. { Shri Shree Narayan Das: / Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the latest position with regard to the percentage of deposits in the working capital of Co-operative Societies in India;

(b) whether there has been any increase in this regard since after the publication of the Rural Credit Survey Report; and

(c) if so, the extent of such increase?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) According to the Statistical Statements relating to the Co-operative movement in India for the year 1957-58 published by the Reserve Bank, the percentage of deposits in the working capital of co-operative societies in India as at the close of that year was 26·2.

(b) No. The latest figures mentioned in the Rural Credit Survey Report (which was published in 1954) relate to the year 1951-52. The percentage of deposits in the working capital of co-operative societies as at the close of 1951-52 was 38·2. Even though the percentage of deposits in the working capital as at the close of 1957-58 was less than that at the end of the close of 1951-52, the amount of deposits held by societies increased from Rs. 117·06 crores at the close of 1951-52 to Rs. 182·58 crores at the close of 1957-58.

(c) There has been no increase in the percentage of deposits to working capital but there is an increase in the total amount of deposits, as indicated in (b) above.

Remodelling of Cuttack Railway Station

1482. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1353 on the 4th March, 1959 regarding remodelling of Cuttack Railway Station and state:

(a) whether any progress has since been made; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). To meet the requirements of the Railway Mail Service and Government Railway Police the design has had to be changed and a fresh estimate for additions and alterations to the station building has had to be prepared. As such, no further progress could be made in the construction.

Mass X-Ray of Government Servants

1483. Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal for the mass X-ray of Government servants; and

(b) if so, what will be the total expenditure thereon?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir. A proposal for the mass X-Ray of Central Government Servants in Delhi|New Delhi is under consideration.

(b) The estimated cost is Rs. 60,000.

Work for Women in N.E.S. and C.D. Blocks

1484. Shri Rajendra Singh: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether schemes have been worked out to provide work to women in N.E.S. and Community Development Blocks;

(b) if so, the details of those schemes and the number of women given work on permanent and semi-permanent basis so far; and

(c) whether Government contemplate to work out additional schemes to provide women with jobs speedily?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). While preparation of detailed schemes to provide work to women in C.D. Blocks has been left to State Governments, emphasis has been placed on the participation of women in the general industrial programme and evolution of economic programmes for women suited to their interests and aptitude like Ambar Charkha, tailoring, sewing, hosiery, embroidery, toy making, preservation of fruits and vegetables, making of braids etc. A provision of Rs. 40,000 has been made in stage—I Blocks and Rs. 20,000 in stage—II Blocks for women's programme, parts of which are to be utilised on the economic programme for women. Establishment of industrial co-operatives for women is also being encouraged for credit facilities, procurement of raw materials and marketing of finished goods. 126 such co-operatives are being set up in various States. A number of Prishramalayas has been set up in the block areas where training in Ambar Charkha is given to women.

The National Small-Scale Industries Corporation have sponsored a scheme of selling sewing machines on instalment basis with the help of the block staff Manufacturers of Usha machine

have provided instructors to train village women in simple tailoring. The C.S.W.B. have launched the following socio-economic programmes with the co-operation of and technical and financial assistance from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the various All-India Boards/ Commissions. The block staff assists in the execution of the programmes in the block areas.

Programmes with the co-operation of Khadi and Village Industries Commission.—Training of craft instructors employed in the Welfare Extension Projects to work as Ambar Charkha instructors has been started. So far 74 craft instructors have been trained and 211 are under training. A scheme for starting a number of Prishramalayas at the Project centres has been worked out and so far 22 Prishramalayas have been started.

Programme with the co-operation of Handicraft Boards.—50 craft instructors drawn from the various Welfare Project centres have already been trained and it is proposed to set up about 40 training-*cum*-production centres.

Programme with the co-operation of Handloom Board.—It is proposed to set up 50 Handloom training-*cum*-production centres.

Figures regarding number of women work on permanent and semi-permanent basis so far are not available.

(c) C.S.W.B. proposes to set up some training-*cum*-production units with the co-operation of Coir Board and Silk Board.

In consultation with this Ministry the All-India Handicrafts Board is evolving a scheme for establishing rural craft museums in selected Blocks for the development and marketing of rural crafts both for men and women. Besides this, they have allotted Rs. 5 lakhs to the C.S.W.B. for starting craft centres for women in the block areas.

Outdoor Patients in Delhi Hospitals

1485. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state whether Government have given any grants to the following Hospitals in Delhi during 1959-60:

(i) Holy Family Hospital, Okhla, New Delhi;

(ii) Victoria Zanana Hospital, Delhi; and

(iii) Tis Hazari Zanana Hospital, Delhi?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): No grants have been sanctioned by the Government to these hospitals during 1959-60.

Public Call Telephones

1486. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1300 on the 17th March, 1959 and state the progress made so far in converting the Public Call Telephones in all places in the country for inserting new decimal coins?

The Minister of Transport and Communications and Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): All coin collecting Public Call Offices have been modified for operation on the decimal coinage.

Juvenile (Prevention of Smoking) Act in Delhi

1487. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Juvenile (Prevention of Smoking) Act is in force in Delhi State;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that in Delhi even children of five years are addicted to smoking; and

(c) whether Government propose to take some active steps to enforce this Act?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) There is no Juvenile (Prevention of Smoking) legislation for Delhi.

(b) No such case has been brought to the notice of the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Physical Development of Indian Children

1488. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2734 on the 6th April, 1959 and state:

(a) the progress made so far in conducting a nationwide survey on the growth and physical development of Indian children; and

(b) the result of the survey, if finalised?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The units submit their reports once a year to the Indian Council of Medical Research, at the time of its annual meeting around November. The Indian Council of Medical Research has intimated that it will not be possible to indicate the number of children covered within these three months. The work is however in progress.

(b) The survey work is to continue for the duration of the Second Five Year Plan period. Final analysis of the data will be undertaken when all the requisite information has been obtained.

Forests

1489. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that funds allotted so far to the various States for the development of forests during the Second Five Year Plan have not been utilised; and

(b) if so, the nature of steps taken to utilise them?

The Minister of Transport and Communications and Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil: (a) From the information available it is observed that some States have not utilised the Plan provisions to the desired extent during the first four years of the current plan period.

(b) The following steps have been taken:—

(i) the concerned States have been advised to make the best use of the balance provision while formulating their plans for the last year of the current plan; and

(ii) this question was raised at the meeting of the Central Board of Forestry held at Pachmarhi in May 1959. The following recommendation was made by the Board:—

> "The Board takes note of the relatively slow progress in some of the States and the reasons advanced by the Governments in this regard and suggests that every possible effort be made by the State Governments to provide for utilising the maximum possible amounts out of the balances of allotment left for the last year of the Second Plan."

The above recommendation has been commended to the State Governments for implementation.

Cycle Tracks in Delhi

1490. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Shri Keshava:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 465 on the 19th February, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Delhi Town Planning Organisation has completed scheme for providing the cycle tracks from Najafgarh Road and Yusaf Sarai to the Central Secretariat; and

(b) if so, the details of the schemes?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) The recommendations of the Town Planning Organisation in this regard are as follows:—

Cycle track from Najafgarh Road to Central Secretariat:
Alignment:

It starts from the intersection of Najafgarh Road and Patel Road and follows along the southside of the alignment of Patel Road, Shankar Road, Talkatora Road and Queen Mary Avenue to Central Secretariat.

This track should be 15 ft. wide from Najafgarh Road to Patel Road and 25 ft. wide onwards to Central Secretariat. It is designed to have grade separations for this cycle track by means of subways at the crossing with Delhi-Cantonment broad gauge and Delhi Rewari meter gauge lines and with the Ridge Road.

Cycle track from Yusuf Sarai to Central Secretariat:
Alignment:

It starts from Yusuf Sarai along the west side of Mehrauli Road and continues along the east bank of Kushak Nala, Service Lane parallel to Race Course Road and west side of King George Avenue to Central Secretariat.

This cycle track should be 15 ft. wide from Yusuf Sarai to Kushak Nala and 25 ft. wide onwards to Central Secretariat. It will have grade separations with Nizammuddin-Vinay Nagar Railway Line and the proposed Inner Ring Road by means of subways.

Deep Draft Port on Western Bank of the Hooghly

1491. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Muhammad Ellias:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 723 on the 27th February, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the technical aspects of the proposal for setting up a deep draft port on the Western Bank of the River Hooghly have since been investigated; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The technical aspects of the proposal for setting up a deep draft port on the Western Bank of the River Hooghly are still under investigation. In the opinion of Mr. Posthuma, the U.N. Expert who came to India in November, 1958, the most promising site for a subsidiary port in the Calcutta region appears to be north of the Haldia River Estuary. He has suggested that, before taking a final decision in the matter, certain technical investigations should be undertaken in regard to the depths that can be made available over the Auckland Bar and the Beaumount's Gut by dredging. He also considers it necessary to collect hydraulic data regarding waves, currents, tides etc. in the region. In the meanwhile, he has suggested that steps may be taken to use Haldia as an anchorage for lightening and topping up of ships. Arrangements are accordingly being made by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for working Haldia as an anchorage during the next fair weather season commencing from the 1st November, 1959 and for the collection of the hydraulic data as advised by Mr. Posthuma. It is also proposed to obtain through the U.N.T.A. Board during this year the services of a hydraulic expert and a dredging expert, the former to study the tidal mechanism of the Hooghly estuary in connection with the location of a subsidiary port and the latter to advise the Calcutta Port Commissioners on the dredging problems of the River Hooghly including the possibility of deepening the Auckland Bar and Beaumont's Gut by two to four feet by dredging and the method of dredging most appropriate to those bars.

Tuglakabad-Sahibabad Railway Line

1492. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** **Shri Bhakt Darshan:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2406 on the 28th March, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have examined the final location survey report and estimates of Tughlakabad-Sahibabad line;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the details of the final survey approved?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Pending finalisation of the details of the Second Bridge over the Yamuna, the construction of Ghaziabad-Tughlakabad Rail Link including the bridge has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 3·51 crores. A provision of Rs. 2·25 lakhs has been made in the current Budget, only for the acqupisition of the land required.

Water Taps at Railway Station

1493. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2710 on the 6th April, 1959 and state the nature of steps taken or proposed to be taken for providing water taps at the Railway Stations of Bhiwani and Charkhi Dadri on Bikaner Division of the Northern Railway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Taps have since been provided at Bhiwani and Charkhi Dadri Railway Stations, although it has not yet been possible to arrange filtered water supply through these taps.

Lockers at Big Stations

1494. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 603 on the 24th February, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the scheme for providing suitable lockers at big stations has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The basic features of the scheme have been finalized, but implementation of the scheme is pending for finalization of certain further details and actual provision of lockers.

(b) The broad details of the scheme are given in the statement, given below:—

STATEMENT

1. To begin with, thirty Safe Deposit Lockers will be provided at certain large stations.

2. The locker cabinet will be in units of six lockers each of the size 12" high X 36" wide X 17" deep, and will be capable of accommodating a small suitcase.

3. Each locker will have a self lock and a hasping arrangement for two padlocks. The key of the locker will be given to the passenger, who will also be permitted to put on his personal padlock. In addition, one padlock will be put on by the Railway.

4. The locker will be available only to bonafide railway passengers.

5. The charges proposed to be levied for the use of the lockers will be 50 nP per locker per day or part of a day, subject to a minimum charge of Re. 1. A deposit of Rs. 5 will be taken from the user which will be refunded when the locker is released and all charges are paid.

6. The use of any locker will be restricted to a maximum period of one week.

Telephone facilities in Bikaner Division

1495. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 737 on the 24th February, 1959, and state:

(a) the nature of the steps taken and proposed to be taken to provide telephone facilities at Railway Stations in Bikaner Division of the Northern Railway during the current year;

(b) whether telephone facilities have actually been provided at any station during this year so far; and

(c) if so, the names of such stations?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Steps have been taken to provide P. & T. telephones at all the stations where P. & T. exchanges exist.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) P. & T. telephones have been provided at Bhadra, Charki Dadri, Raman, Sangaria and Sirsa Stations, and one will shortly be provided at Ratangarh Station.

Fuel Consumption Committee

1496. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred **Question No. 2020** on the 23rd April, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Report of the Fuel Consumption Committee has been fully examined; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken on their recommendations?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement showing action taken or proposed to be taken on each recomendation is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 26.]

Advisory Committee for Demographic Studies

1497. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer the reply given to Starred Question No. 1605 on the 1st April, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Advisory Committee for demographic studies in the country constituted by Government has held any sitting;

(b) the subjects referred to it by Government for its advice; and

(c) the nature of recommendations made?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (1) To review the programme of researches conducted at the existing Demographic Centre;

(2) To consider holding Extension Lectures in selected Universities on the science of Demography;

(3) To consider proposals for an Experimental Survey by Indian Institute of Public Opinion, New Delhi;

(4) To consider the proposal for the Demographic Survey of Madras city by the Indian Institute of Population Studies, Madras;

(5) To consider the United Nations Population Commission Report of the 10th Session.

(c) (1) The Committee reviewed the existing research programme in Demography and recommended that the detailed research and training programmes, that could be undertaken during the next 4-5 years, be drawn up by a Sub-committee constituted for the purpose, for discussion at the next meeting to be held at Bombay sometime in November, 1959;

(2) The Committee approved the proposal of holding Extension Lectures in selected Universities in principle, and recommended that the details be discussed in the next meeting;

(3) The Committee recommended that the proposal for an Experimental Survey by the Indian Institute of Public Opinion, New Delhi, may be further examined by a Sub-Committee constituted for the purpose.

(4) The Committee recommended that the proposal for the Demographic Survey of Madras city by the Indian Institute of Population Studies, Madras and the Report of the Economic and Social Council of the Population Commission, held at Geneva, in February, 1959, may be discussed in detail at the next meeting at Bombay.

(5) The Committee also recommended that the following studies might be undertaken immediately:

(a) Collection of information on attitudes towards family planning which may be of immediate use in an education programme and later help in assessing the changes in these attitudes brought about by the family planning programme.

(b) Investigation of socio-economic factors affecting fertility which may lead to appropriate social action for reducing birth rates.

(c) Studying affects of family planning programme on birth rates in areas where it is being implemented.

(d) Analysis of data in the family planning case cards, to study the important characteristics of the visitors to family planning clinic and the effectiveness of various contraceptives.

(e) Evaluation of work at the family Planning clinics.

Hospitals under the Ministry of Health

1498. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to constitute non-official Advisory Committee for the Hospitals directly administered by the Ministry of Health; and

(b) if so, the scope and main functions of the Committee?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) This matter is under consideration.

Medical and Public Health Facilities

1499. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the present medical and public health facilities in the country are totally insufficient to meet the requirements of the country; and

(b) if so, the nature of the steps taken or proposed to be taken for the expansion of medical and public health facilities?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Present medical and public health facilities are not entirely adequate to meet the requirements of the country.

(b) Government have appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. A. L. Mudaliar to make recommendations for formulating the future health programme of the country.

T. B. Isolation Beds in Bombay State

1500. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Bombay have applied for financial assistance for establishment of T.B. Isolation beds; and

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned for 1959-60?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The Government of Bombay proposed the establishment of 200 T.B. Isolation beds in Bombay State during 1959-60 and the proposal has been approved.

(b) No amount has been sanctioned so far. Fifty per cent of the non-recurring cost, limited to a maximum of Rs. 1,250 per bed, is payable to the State Government as grant-in-aid and it will be adjusted against the ways and means advances placed at their disposal.

Cyclone in the Indian Ocean

1501. { Shri Raghunath Singh: Shri Assar:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that four ships were lost in the Indian Ocean in a Cyclone in the third week of May, 1959;

(b) whether any Indian ship was affected by the cyclone; and

(c) if so, its fate?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). It has been reported that a cyclone passed over the Arabian Sea approximately 250-300 miles off the West Coast of India from the 19th May, 1959 to 22nd May, 1959. During this cyclone, 3 sailing vessels *viz.* "Ganga Prasad", "Daria Bahadur" and "Bhavani Prasad" were lost but there was no loss of life as a result of these casualties.

It has been further reported that six more sailing vessels *viz.* "Mahdeo Prasad", "Prem Sagar", "Chandrabhaga", "Islami", "Laxmiprasad" and "Narsi Passa" were lost towards the end of May, 1959 due to general stormy weather normally associated with the monsoons during this time of the year. There was no loss of life as a direct result of these casualities also.

Conference on Road Transport at Indore

1502. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2037 on the 17th March, 1959, regarding the conference on road transport held at Indore in January, 1959 and state:

(a) whether action has been initiated on the recommendations which concern the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement giving the information required is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 27].

Tourism in Orissa

1503. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the schemes included in Part II of the programme for development of tourism in Orissa have been completed; and

(b) if so, the schemes completed so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). None of the schemes included in Part II of the programme for development of tourism in Orissa have so far been completed. The construction of the low income group rest house at Puri is in progress and will be completed

by the 31st March, 1960. The State Government expect to complete the construction of low income group rest house at Bhubaneshwar by the end of 1960-61. As regards the developing of Chilka lake, the State Government are selecting a new site near the lake for the construction of a rest house there.

Rural Electrification in Orissa

1504. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa Government have asked for any Central assistance for selected rural electrification schemes in 1959-60 in Orissa; and

(b) if so, what are the schemes?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) The schemes envisage power supply to 146 small towns and villages distributed in 12 districts, as mentioned in a statement laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 28]. at an estimated cost of Rs. 186 lakhs.

Overbridge near Cuttack Station

1505. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 534 on the 19th February, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the consideration of the proposal for constructing an overbridge near Cuttack station has been finalised;

(b) whether the Government of Orissa have submitted their modified proposal; and

(c) when the work is expected to be started?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). No, Sir. The position of the scheme still remains the same. The Government of Orissa have not yet indicated how they propose to develop the scheme for a suitable road overbridge to connect the city with the National Highway No. 5.

Trained Graduates in Intermediate College, Tundla

1506. Shri Tangamani:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Jagdish Awasthi:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the trained graduates in the Railway Intermediate College, Tundla, teaching in the middle sections are not getting the grade of Rs. 120—300; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Of 13 such teachers, 3 only are not on Rs. 120—300; and

(b) Of the 3 teachers who are not on Rs. 120—300, 2 are drawing teachers and for drawing teachers the prescribed scale of pay is Rs. 80—220 only, if they are in middle sections of High Schools. The third teacher, however, is a general teacher and possesses the personal qualification of being a trained graduate. But the qualification actually required and advertised for, when he was recruited, was only Intermediate. In the circumstances he was allotted a lower scale.

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Railway High School

1507. Shri Tangamani:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Jagdish Awasthi:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the teachers in middle section of Railway High School in Gorakhpur are placed in the scale of Rs. 100—250;

(b) whether same grades are not given to teachers in middle section in Northern Railway Inter. College, Tundla; and

(c) if so, the reasons for such discrimination?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, except for one teacher who is not a trained graduate.

(b) and (c). The same or higher grades have been given to the trained graduates. There are however three trained graduates who are on lower grades for reasons explained in reply given on date to Unstarred Question No. 1506.

Visit of Indian Experts to Australian Railways

1508. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta**
Shri Assar:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian experts who recently visited Australia for intensive study of Australian Railway system have submitted any report; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations made therein for the development of Indian Railways?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). A Railway Delegation visited Australia with a view to seeing the production of timber sleepers and to meet Australian forestry officials. They also saw the Australian industry in operation specially in manufacturing fields connected with railways. The report submitted by them is receiving attention.

चीनी की उचित मूल्य वाली दूकानें

१५०९. **श्री वाजपेयी :**
श्री साधू राम :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चीनी के मूल्य नियंत्रण के लिये अब तक कितने राज्यों में चीनी के वितरण के हेतु उचित मूल्य वाली दूकानें खोली गयी हैं ;

(ख) प्रत्येक राज्य में कितनी दूकानें हैं ; और

(ग) प्रत्येक राज्य को कितनी चीनी दी गयी है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार और खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री स० का० पाटिल) : (क) सात ।

(ख) जहां तक भारत सरकार को ज्ञात है चीनी की बिक्री के लिये जो उचित मूल्य की दूकानें खोली गई हैं उनकी संख्या निम्नलिखित है :

उत्तर प्रदेश	१३४६	
पंजाब	१८६२	
असम	१७४	
मद्रास	१६२०	दक्षिण भारतीय चीनी मिल्स एसोसियेशन द्वारा खोली गई ।
केरल	७६५	
आंध्र प्रदेश (हैदराबाद और सिकन्दराबाद नगर)	६६	निजाम चीनी मिल्स द्वारा खोली गई ।
मैसूर (बंगलौर और मैसूर नगर)	७०	मैसूर सुगर कं० के द्वारा खोली गई ।

(ग) २७ जुलाई, १९५९ को किये गये वितरण में से उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब और असम को निम्नलिखित मात्रा में चीनी का वण्टन किया गया :

उत्तर प्रदेश	२५,००० टन
पंजाब	१२,००० टन
असम	५,००० टन

उत्तर प्रदेश और उत्तर बिहार की चीनी मिलों से मद्रास, आंध्र प्रदेश, मैसूर और केरल राज्यों को चीनी का वण्टन नहीं किया

गया क्योंकि यह सब राज्य मिलकर एक क्षेत्र बनाते हैं जो चीनी के लिये प्राय: आत्म-निर्भर है ।

पंजाब में पानी का इकट्ठा हो जाना

१५१०. **श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री** : क्या **सिंचाई और विद्युत्** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पंजाब में गत वर्ष की वर्षा के रुके हुए पानी को निकालने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कुल कितना अनुदान दिया है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी) : बाढ़ नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम के अधीन राज्य सरकारों को कोई अनुदान नहीं दिये जाते । जमीन की सतह से पानी की निकासी के सुधार सम्बन्धी कार्यों समेत स्वीकृत बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजनाओं पर खर्च के लिये ऋण दिये जाते हैं । १९५८-५९ में पंजाब सरकार को १३० लाख रुपये का ऋण मंजूर किया गया था और चालू वित्त वर्ष के लिये ९८ लाख रुपये की राशि नियत की गई है ।

Paleza Bogie

1511. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that bogie popularly known as the Paleza bogie used to be attached to the evening train running from Savan to Palezaghat direct *via* Mashrak;

(b) whether it is a fact that this amenity to the passengers on these lines has been withdrawn; and

(c) if so, since when and the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, a IIIrd class bogie.

(b) Yes.

(c) With effect from 1st July 1958; due to poor patronage the average number of passengers booked by this through coach being only 18 as against the accommodation available for 64 persons.

कोचीन बन्दरगाह में हड़ताल

१५१२. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह** : क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केरल में आन्दोलन के समय कोचीन पत्तन में कितने गोदी, पत्तन अथवा बन्दरगाह कर्मचारियों तथा श्रमिकों ने हड़ताल की ; और

(ख) जहाजों पर माल लादने और उतारने के काम के तथा अन्य काम के रुक जाने के फलस्वरूप कितनी हानि हुई ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) १२ व २९ जून और २४ जुलाई, १९५९ को क्रमश: लगभग ६३०, ९०० और १,००० कर्मचारियों तथा मजदूरों ने हड़ताल की ।

(ख) लगभग ५२,०७८ रुपये । इसमें से ५२,००० रुपयों का नुकसान जहाजों के पत्तन में बेकार खड़े रहने के कारण हुआ । बाकी ७८ रुपये पत्तन प्रशासन को उन कर्मचारियों को देने पड़े जो इस दौरान हाजिरी पर आते रहे और जिनको इस हड़ताल की वजह से काम नहीं दिया जा सका ।

R.M.S. Office, Kozhikode

1513. **Shri Tangamani:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state how far the work of establishing a railway mail service office at Kozhikode has progressed?

The Minister of Transport and Communications and Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): The proposal was examined by the Postmaster-General, Madras, and dropped, since it was found that neither the concentration of mails at Kozhikode was

so heavy as to warrant the opening of a Railway Mail Service Office there, nor would any advantage in the matter of earlier delivery and later posting of mails be achieved.

Forests

1514. **Pandit Munishwar Dutt Upadhyay:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total area under forests, State-wise, and whether it is adequate for national requirements; and

(b) whether Government have considered the advisability of planting trees along the Railway lines and the canals where this land is lying useless?

The Minister of Transport and Communications and Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) The State-wise area under forests during 1955-56 is given in the statement, laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 29]. Information for subsequent years is not available. This area is not adequate for national requirements because according to the National Forest Policy, one third of the total land area should be under forests whereas at present this is only about 22 per cent.

(b) Yes Sir. States and Union Territories have been advised to take up such plantations. The Ministry of Railways have offered to make available the lands along railway lines, station yards etc. for such plantations.

Control Clerks

1515. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that control clerks in the South Eastern Railway have been deprived of the benefits of upgrading under the "New Deal";

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to group the control clerks with other clerical staff and to give them the benefit of upgrading and promotion?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) Control Clerks were not treated by the South Eastern Railway as included in the upgrading orders.

(c) Yes. Orders to this effect have since been issued.

आयुर्वेद में अनुसन्धान

१५१६. श्री नरदेव स्नातक : क्या **स्वास्थ्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५७-५८, १९५८-५९ और १९५९-६० में अब तक आयुर्वेद में अनुसन्धान करने के लिये सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं को केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार केन्द्रीय देशी चिकित्सा प्रणाली अनुसन्धान संस्था, जामनगर के अतिरिक्त और आयुर्वेदिक अनुसन्धान संस्थायें स्थापित करना चाहती है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो स्थापित की जाने वाली संस्थाओं के नाम क्या हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) १९५७-५८, १९५८-५९ और १९५९-६० में अब तक आयुर्वेद में अनुसन्धान करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं को दी गई वित्तीय सहायता की राशी का एक विवरण सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है ।

(ख) ऐसा कोई विचार नहीं है ।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

विवरण

१९५७-५८, १९५८-५९ और १९५९-६० में (अब तक) आयुर्वेद में अनुसन्धान करने के लिये सरकारी एवं गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं को दिये गये अनुदान

	रु०
१९५७-५८	६,५९,३००
१९५८-५९	५,६७,३४५
१९५९-६० (अब तक)	२,१६,०७५

इसके अतिरिक्त विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों को उनके अनुसन्धान कार्यक्रमों तथा स्वदेशी दवा पद्धति का शिक्षण संस्थाओं की स्थापना एवं उन्नयन पर हुए खर्च की पूर्ति के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार के अंशदान के रूप में २०.५५ लाख की एक राशि बांटी गई। राज्य सरकारों ने इस रकम में से अनुसन्धान पर ठीक कितना खर्च किया यह मालूम नहीं।

Cheque System in Post Offices

1517. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Post Offices in Punjab where cheque system has been introduced so far; and

(b) the number of Post Offices where cheque system is proposed to be introduced during the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Transport and Communications and Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Up to 15th July 1959 in 169 Post Offices.

(b) It is intended to extend this system to 458 more Post Offices by the end of the current year. This will complete the provision of this facility at all Departmental Head Post Offices and Sub Post Offices in that State.

Purchase of Foodgrains

1518. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of rice and paddy obtained so far this year through the agency of State Trading for building up the country's food stocks;

(b) the quantity of foodgrains Government propose to obtain during the remaining part of the year through this agency; and

(c) what has been the difference between the price of rice paid to the producer and charged from the consumer?

The Minister of Transport and Communications and Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Altogether about 10·20 lakh tons of rice and 3·42 lakh tons of paddy have been purchased up to the middle of August by the Central and State Governments since the current harvest in November-December, 1958.

(b) Whatever stocks become available at the Government's purchase prices will be purchased.

(c) Producers generally sell paddy and not rice. Government's purchase prices for purchase of rice from cultivators and traders are given in statement laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 30]. The Central Government's issue prices for rice to retailers and State Governments are given in statement laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 30]. The actual prices that the retailers charge from the consumers vary from area to area and are based on the Government's issue prices, the cost of handling and transport and the retailer's commission.

गाड़ियों का रोका जाना

१५१९. श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को यह मालूम है कि दरभंगा और रसड़ा घाट की ओर से आने वाली और समस्तीपुर जाने वाली लगभग सारी सवारी गाड़ियां आउटर सिगनल पर रोकी जाती हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) एक बयान नीचे दिया गया है :—

महीना	दरभंगा और रसड़ा घाट की ओर से समस्तीपुर आने वाली गाड़ियों की कुल तादाद	बाहरी सिगनलों पर रोकी गयी गाड़ियों की कुल तादाद	प्रतिशत
अप्रैल, ५९	३६०	४८	१३·३
मई, ५९	३७२	४२	११·३
जून, ५९	३६०	३३	९·२
जुलाई, ५९	३७२	३१	८·३

ऊपर के आंकड़ों से पता चलता है कि बाहरी सिगनलों पर जो गाड़ियां रोकी गयीं, उनका प्रतिशत बहुत थोड़ा है। असल में बाहरी सिगनल पर रुकने वाली गाड़ियों की तादाद बराबर घट रही है।

(ख) समस्तीपुर यार्ड में परिवर्तन के कारण अन्तर्पाश व्यवस्था के बिगड़ जाने और आदान लाइनों को खाली करने में देर होने के कारण गाड़ियों को बाहरी सिगनल पर रोकना पड़ा। अब समस्तीपुर यार्ड का अन्तर्पाश व्यवस्था पहले से सुधर गया है जैसा कि ऊपर दिये गये आंकड़ों से प्रकट है।

गेहूं की खरीद

१५२०. श्री डामर : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बाजार में नये गेहूं के आने के बाद से भारत सरकार ने अब तक कितना गेहूं खरीदा है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार और खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री एस० के० पटिल) : भारत सरकार द्वारा गेहूं नहीं खरीदा गया है परन्तु कुल मिलाकर लगभग २,००,००० टन गेहूं उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब, राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश राज्यों की सरकार द्वारा खरीदा गया है।

Provident Fund Cases

1521. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 387 on the 1st December, 1958 and state:

(a) how many Provident Fund cases have been settled within ten days as assured by the Minister after retirement of the Railway servants on Eastern Railway and North Eastern Railway Zone-wise; since 1st December 1958;

(b) how many cases are pending at present for six months or more in Eastern Railway and in North Eastern Railway;

(c) the longest period for which such cases have been pending in each of these two zones; and

(d) the reasons for delay in settling the cases within the due period?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The number of employees paid their settlement dues within 10 days of their quitting service during 1-12-1958 to 30-6-1959 is as under:

Eastern Railway	369	
North EasternRailway	1	
(b) Eastern Railway	188	as on 30th June, 1959.
North Eastern Railway	305	
(c) Eastern Railway	7 years	
North Eastern Railway	12 years	

(d) The Railways have not been able to concentrate fully on the experiment of payments within 10 days as arrears still persist and the accent of clearance is on older cases. When the older cases are eliminated gradually, the Railways will be in a better position to make quicker payments in the current cases.

Steel for Irrigation Projects in Andhra Pradesh

1522. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2255 on the 20th March, 1959 and state:

(a) the additional acreage that would be irrigated if the irrigation projects in Andhra Pradesh, the work on which has been held up for want of steel, are completed; and

(b) the additional quantity of foodgrains that would be produced when the projects are completed?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The Government of Andhra Pradesh have reported that an additional area of 1,26,180 acres would be irrigated, if work on some of their irrigation projects were not held up for want of steel. They have also reported that about 67,116 tons of foodgrains would be produced if these projects are completed.

Shortage of Wagons

1523. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was shortage of wagons for exporting rice to Kerala from the Circar districts of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether any rice was damaged as a result of the failure to supply wagons in time; and

(c) if so, the extent of the damage?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) There was no shortage of wagons. There was, however, some delay in meeting the demands currently in the months of May and June, 1959 due to unusually heavy movement of traffic to areas west of Jalarpet Junction.

(b) Government are not aware of any damage to rice as a result of failure to supply wagons in time.

(c) Does not arise.

Central Board of Irrigation and Power

1524. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Board of Irrigation and Power held its Annual Session (Research) at Hyderabad in the month of July, 1959;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed at the conference;

(c) the decisions taken; and

(d) whether any of the decisions have been implemented?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 31].

Fisheries Societies in Manipur

1525. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any loans have been granted to the fishery societies in Manipur during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the amount of loans granted during this year so far, to each society?

The Minister of Transport and Communications and Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) and (b). The Manipur State Co-operative Bank has sanctioned a loan of Rs. 30,000 to the Ningthibikhong Senapati Longkhun Fishing Cooperative Society Ltd. The amount has not yet been disbursed to the Society as necessary formalities have not yet been finalised.

Development of Tourism in Manipur

1526. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount of Rs. 2·22 lakhs provided for encouraging tourism in Manipur during the Second Five Year Plan has been utilised;

(b) if so, the schemes so far carried out; and

(c) the details of the schemes to develop Loktak Lake for tourists?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Manipur Administration propose to construct a dak bungalow at Thanga (Loktak Lake).

बीकानेर से आने वाली कर्मचारी गाड़ी

१५२७. **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बीकानेर रेलवे वर्कशाप में कर्मचारियों को ले जाने और लाने वाली गाड़ी से प्रतिदिन कितने व्यक्ति सफर करते हैं ;

(ख) उक्त कर्मचारी गाड़ी का प्रति दिन का खर्चा कितना पड़ता है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि प्रातः काल के समय बीकानेर स्टेशन पर जोधपुर, रतनगढ़, तथा भटिण्डा की ओर से गाड़ियों के आने के कारण कर्मचारियों को वर्कशाप ले जाने वाले कर्मचारी गाड़ी लाइन साफ न होने के कारण कई बार देर से आती है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस विषय में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) दोनों दिशाओं में हर ओर से लगभग ७५० ।

(ख) १९५७-५८ में एक सवारी गाड़ी को एक मील चलाने में जो लागत आयी थी उसके आधार पर बीकानेर और लालगढ़ के बीच कर्मचारियों को दोनों गाड़ियों (एक अप और एक डाउन) के परिचालन का लागत ६१ रुपये ८ आने आता है ।

(ग) १९५९ में अप्रैल और जुलाई के बीच यह गाड़ी बीकानेर से सब दिन ठीक समय पर चली । केवल १५ और १९ जून को गाड़ी क्रमशः ५ और १० मिनट देर से छूटी, जिसके कारण इस प्रकार हैं :—

(१) सड़क पर यातायात जारी था इसलिये १५-६-५९ को फाटक का चौकीदार फाटक को समय पर बन्द न कर सका ।

(२) १९-६-५९ को बीकानेर से २ बी० बी० आर० सवारी गाड़ी ले जाने के लिये एक खाली इंजन से मेल होने वाला था । यह इंजन बीकानेर के बाहरी सिगनल पर रोक लिया गया था क्योंकि फाटक-सिगनल का डिटेक्टर बिगड़ गया था ।

(घ) इस गाड़ी को बीकानेर से ठीक समय पर चलाने के लिये पूरी कोशिश की जा रही है और आगे भी की जाती रहेगी ।

All Party Parliamentary Food Committee

1528. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of meetings of the All Party Parliamentary Food Committee, convened since its formation;

(b) when was the last meeting held;

(c) the agenda discussed; and

(d) the decisions arrived at?

The Minister of Transport and Communications and Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Eight meetings of the Prime Minister's Informal All-Party Committee on Food have been held since its formation.

(b) The last meeting was held on the 8th July, 1959.

(c) and (d). This is an informal committee of an advisory nature where various aspects of the food situation are discussed from time to

time but where, for obvious reasons, no final decision are taken.

Immobilisation of Alarm Chains

1529. Shri Pahadia: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the alarm chains have been immobilised in the passenger trains except the ladies compartments in some divisions of Northern Railway; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, but only on certain trains.

(b) To avoid the dislocation of train service and inconvenience to passengers resulting from excessive unauthorised use of the alarm chain on the particular trains.

Rural Electricity Scheme in Tripura

1530. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far with regard to Rural-Electricity Scheme in Tripura; and

(b) the names of rural areas which have so far been electrified?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Electrification of Dharmanagar, Kailashahar, Udaipur and Teliamura has to be done during the Second Five Year Plan period. Generating Sets have already been installed at Dharmanagar and Kailashahar, and erection of a generating set at Udaipur is being taken up. The Project report for Teliamura is under scrutiny of the Central Water and Power Commission. Work on transmission lines has still to be taken up.

(b) Nil.

Madras and Bombay Express Trains

1531. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3876 on the 1st May, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the standard of financial receipts adopted for cancelling the halts at the Maddanur and Kamalapuram Stations of Madras and Bombay Express trains has been adopted in all the Railways in the country; and

(b) if so, the total number of halts cancelled in all the Railways (Railway-wise) on the adoption of the above standard?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No. While the yard stick recently adopted by the Southern Railway in deleting halts of Mail and Express trains from Stations for which traffic over 150 miles average less than 6 per day has not been specifically adopted by the other Railways, each such case is considered on its own merits taking the following principal factors into consideration with a view to effecting acceleration of these long distance trains as desired by the Estimates Committee:

(i) If the long distance traffic for distance over 150 miles dealt with at a station is poor.

(ii) Its comparative importance from the commercial point of view *vis-a-vis* other stations on the section.

(iii) If the needy of traffic offering at a station where Mail and Express trains stop can be adequately catered for by other ordinary passenger trains running on the section.

These halts are generally withdrawn after due approval by the Zonal Time Table Committees of the Railways.

(b) Details of stations from which halts of Mail and Express trains have been deleted w.e.f. 1st April 1959 on all the Ra lways is furnished in the statement laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 32.]

Rest Houses and low income group houses for tourists in Punjab

1532. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given to the Punjab Government for the construction of rest houses and low income group houses for tourists since 1956 yearwise; and

(b) the amount that has not been utilised by the Punjab Government so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) A subsidy of Rs. 1.00 lakh for the construction of low income group rest house at Kulu during the year 1957-58 and a sum of Rs. 35,000 for the construction of a low income group rest house at Nangal during the year 1958-59 were sanctioned to the Government of Punjab.

(b) It is understood that the Government of Punjab have spent a sum of Rs. 1,408 on the low income group rest house at Kulu. The balance remains to be utilised by the State Government.

Stock of Sugar in Bombay State

1533. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly 90,000 bags of sugar are in the stock with cooperative sugar factories in Bombay State;

(b) if so, the reasons for not selling this sugar in the market;

(c) whether Government are aware that hoarding of sugar in huge quantity has resulted in non-availability of sugar in market; and

(d) if so, what steps are proposed to release that sugar?

The Minister of Transport and Communications and Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) No, Sir. The undespatched stock with the 14 cooperative sugar factories in Bombay State on the 31st July 1959 against quantities released, was 46,822 bags of sugar.

(b) Factories are required to complete sale and despatch of the sugar released, within a specified period of the date of issue of the Release Orders. The last Release Order issued is valid upto 25th August, 1959.

(c) and (d). Do not arise in view of the position explained at (b) above.

Training of Personnel Abroad

1534. { Shri A. M. Tariq: / Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons sent abroad during 1957-58 and 1958-59 to study and for training by the Ministry and the Air India International and Indian Airlines Corporations;

(b) the nature of their study and training; and

(c) the number of trainees who have joined the private sector or left this country during this period?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) The information is as follows:

	1957-58	1958-59
Departments of Communications and Civil Aviation	20	13
Air-India International Corporation	11	14
Indian Airlines Corporation	109	2

(b) The nature of the study and training of the officers deputed abroad during 1957-58 and 1958-59 is as follows:—

Name of the Department	Nature of Study and Training
1	2
1. Departments of Communications and Civil Aviation and their Attached and Subordinate Offices.	Crash Fires and Rescue Services at Airports / Air Traffic Services Familiarisation Course on Viscount/Aircraft Accident Investigation/Link Trainer

1	2
	Instruction / Aeronautical Communication Engineering/ Aircraft Safety Inspection / Storm detecting radar/Ionospheric and Cosmic Ray Work/Synoptic Meteorology/ Seismology / Radio Communications/ High Frequency Technique/ Central Traffic Office Technique / Modernisation of traffic Operational Methods and Practices/ Familiarisation with installation etc. of Monitoring Stations.
2. Air India International Corporation.	Industrial Radiology/ Aeronautical Library / Jet Engines theory/Boeing 707 air planes / 1049 Type Trainer/ Ground F/E Conway Course/Air Research components Air Cond. Pressurisation / Sunstrand Constant Speed Drive,Elect. System Components / 'Hytrol' Anti Skid braking System/ Strato Power Hydraulic Pump/ Stores Procedure/ Rolls Royce Conway Engine Course/ Crew System/ Familiarisation Operations and Performance Course etc. etc.
3. Indian Airlines Corporation.	Viscount Type of Equipment / Flight Planning on the Viscount / C-900 Redifon Procedure Trainer / Overhaul and Maintenance of Instruments including PBIO Auto Pilots/ Acceptance Checks and Short familiarisation Courses at Vickers and Rolls Royce School.

(c) One.

The information relating to the Transport Department of the Ministry is being collected and will be laid on the Table in due course.

Quarters for Railway Staff at Nangal Dam

1535. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2005 on the 19th December, 1957, and state the progress so far made in the construction of the residential quarters for the Railways staff at Nangal Dam?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): The proposal for the construction of 2 units quarters for Class III and 4 units quarters for Class IV essential staff at Nangal Dam has not yet been finalised, as the Punjab Government have not agreed to the provision of these quarters.

The Punjab Government is being asked to reconsider their decision.

Cooperative Credit Societies

1536. **Shri Pahadia:** Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) what amount of money was sanctioned to State Governments for contribution to the share capital of Co-operative Credit Institutions in 1958-59;

(b) whether it was purely for agricultural co-operative institutions or for all types of institutions; and

(c) whether the amount sanctioned in 1958-59 is less than that sanctioned in 1957-58?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) An amount of Rs. 604·58 lakhs was sanctioned by the Reserve Bank to State Governments for contribution to the Share Capital of cooperative credit institutions during 1958-59 (1st April 1958 to 31st March 1959).

(b) The amount was sanctioned to enable the State Governments concerned to take shares in cooperative

credit institutions providing agricultural credit namely, State cooperative banks, Central cooperative banks, large-sized agricultural credit societies and Central land mortgage banks.

(c) The amount sanctioned during 1958-59 was less than that sanctioned during 1957-58 (1st April 1957 to 31st March, 1958) by Rs. 2·41 lakhs.

Reservation in III Class Sleeping Coaches

1537. Shri Shankaraiya: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that inconvenience is caused to passengers in not getting reservations in III class sleeping coaches from stations other than the main starting stations; and

(b) whether it has come to their notice that passengers holding through tickets are unable to get reservation in III class sleeping coaches on different Railways?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Government have not received any complaints of inconvenience caused to passengers on account of non-reservation of sleeping berths in III class from intermediate stations or by connecting trains.

Madras Suburban Trains

1538. { Shri Anthony Pillai: / Shri L. Achaw Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) what are the 2nd and 3rd class passenger capacities of each of the local trains ex-Madras central station operating during the hours 6—30—8·00 and 17·00—19·00 catering to workers employed in the industrial suburb north and west Madras city;

(b) whether there are any proposals to increase the number of trains and the passenger capacity of each of them; and

(c) whether there is any proposal for doubling the track?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Second class accommodation is not provided on the local trains. The accommodation in third class in each local train ex-Madras Central varies from 680 to 789 seats, averaging to 736 seats.

(b) There are no proposals either for an immediate increase in the number of trains or of the seating capacity in the existing local services, due to want of coaching stock, line capacity and other working difficulties.

(c) There are no proposals for doubling during the Second Plan. However, proposals are under consideration for doubling from Tiruvottiyur to Gummidipundi in the Third Plan.

Indo-Pakistan Talks on Gangetic Basin

1539. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and Pakistan have agreed to the meeting of their officials to work out the procedure for exchange of information on projects in hand or under contemplation in the Gangetic basin; and

(b) if so, whether this has materialised so far?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Pending collection of hydrological and other data, which at present are inadequate, the Government of India have agreed to a meeting of experts of India and Pakistan for the limited purpose of discussing procedural details and arrangements for exchange of information.

(b) Not yet.

Aerodrome at Ratnagiri

1540. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) when the construction of aerodrome at Ratnagiri will be undertaken; and

(b) what is the estimated cost for the aerodrome?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). Initially, the C.P.W.D. had prepared an estimate amounting to Rs. 15·64 lakhs for the construction of an aerodrome at Ratnagiri. However, it has now become necessary to revise the estimate. The construction work will be taken in hand after the revised estimate has been prepared by the C.P.W.D. and sanctioned by Government.

दिल्ली में सड़क दुर्घटनाएँ

१५४१. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री ६ मई, १९५९ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २२४३ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली में सड़क दुर्घटनाओं को कम करने के उद्देश्य से चौराहों पर लगे सिनेमा के विशाल विज्ञापनों के हटाने के कार्य में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर): १९५८-५९ में नगर पालिका ने ऐसे २३१ विज्ञापन लगाने की मंजूरी दी थी। १-४-५९ से यह संख्या घटा कर १५६ कर दी गयी है।

Recruitment of Class III Staff

1542. Shri K. U. Parmar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that special recruitment to Class III posts on Western Railway was announced a year ago;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the selected candidates are on the waiting list since September, 1958;

(c) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes persons recruited in 1958 and those on the waiting list; and

(d) when they are expected to get appointment?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Number selected		On waiting list	
SC	ST	SC	ST
491	239	235	167

(d) They will be appointed as vacancies become available.

Cases against Punishment

1543. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases against punishment filed by the employees against Eastern Railway that have been decided in 1957, 1958 and 1959 by the Calcutta High Court and other courts by nature of *mandamus* or otherwise;

(b) the number of cases won by the Eastern Railway and the employees, separately during the same period;

(c) the number of cases in which a compromise was reached between the Railway and the employees;

(d) the expenditure incurred by the Railway in these cases;

(e) the amount of compensation, cast and back period pay etc. paid by the Railways to the employees for these cases; and

(f) how many of these cases were filed by Class I and Class II staff?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a)

1957 Decided by Mandamus	
By Calcutta High Court	34
By Patna High Court	3
Decided Otherwise	
By District Courts	13
1958 Decided by Mandamus	
By Calcutta High Court	60

By Patna High Court Decided / Otherwise	3
By District Courts 1959 Decided by Mandamus (Upto July)	25
By Calcutta High Court	31
By Patna High Court Decided / Otherwise	Nil.
By District Courts	21

(*b*) 1957 36 won by Railway Administration
14 won by employees

1958 61 won by Railway Administration
26 won by employees

1959 33 won by Railway Administration (Upto July)
19 won by employees

(*c*) One case in 1958

(*d*)

	Rs.
1957	9,206
1958	14,031
1959 (Upto July)	8,595

(*e*)

	Rs.
1957	3,752
1958	2,157
1959 (Upto July)	25,168

(*f*) One by a Class I Officer.

Irwin Hospital

1544. Shri S. A. Medhi: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a resolution of the Delhi Municipal Corporation urging the transfer of the control of Irwin Hospital to them; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No such resolution has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

Re-employment of Retired Railway Officials

1545. Shri S. A. Mehdi: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) how many Railway Officials retired from Railway Ministry during the period from November, 1958 to the 31st July, 1959;

(b) how many were re-employed on the day of their retirement in other Government Departments or companies in the public sector; and

(c) the names of such officers and the salaries drawn by them from the new offices?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Four.

(b) and (c). One.

Shri N. C. Deb has been re-employed in another Ministry during leave preparatory to retirement on a salary of Rs. 3,500 upto the date of superannuation and thereafter on Rs. 3,500 *less* pension/pension equivalent of other retirement benefits.

Forest Development in Punjab

1546. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the financial assistance given to Punjab State for forest development during 1959-60 so far?

The Minister of Transport and Communications and Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil,): A sum of Rupees 1·80 lakhs as loan and Rupees 0:32 lakh as grant have been provided by way of Central assistance for Forest Development for 1959-60. Actual sanction will issue at the end of the current financial year on the basis of actual requirements of the State Government.

Central Godowns in Punjab

1547. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the foodgrains storage capacity at the disposal of the Central Government in Punjab; and

(b) the quantity of foodgrains stored in them at present?

The Minister of Transport and Communications and Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) and (b). There is no Central Government storage Depot in Punjab. The Punjab Government store temporarily when necessary rice procured on be-

half of the Central Government pending its despatch elsewhere. As on 13-8-1959, the quantity of foodgrains so stored was 402 tons.

Dairy Farms in Punjab

1548. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the financial assistance given to the Punjab State to start dairy farms in the State during the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 so far?

The Minister of Transport and Communications and Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): The Second Five Year Plan of Punjab includes four urban milk supply schemes, two rural creameries, two milk products factories, construction of cattle sheds at Government Livestock Farm, Hissar and training of technical personnel at a total cost of Rs. 84·87 lakhs. It does not include any project for dairy farms. Central assistance amounting to Rs. 25 lakhs was offered during 1958-59, but the exact amount drawn by the State Government is not known. The amount of Central assistance provided for 1959-60 is Rs. 18·03 lakhs.

Medical Practitioners

1549. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the L.M.S. Doctors with F.Sc. are treated as equal in qualification to the L.S.M.F. doctors with F.Ss. or B.Sc.;

(b) whether Government have decided to treat L.M.S. Doctors with F.Sc., on par with medical graduates for the purpose of Central Government services; and

(c) if so, whether Government would also consider the L.S.M.F. doctors with B.Sc. on par with the medical graduates.

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No.

(b) Yes. The licentiate medical qualifications included in the First and Second Schedules to the Indian Medical Council Act., 1956, are treated as equivalent to the M.B.B.S degree for purposes of recruitment to posts under the Central Government provided the holders of such qualifications had passed the F.Sc. or Intermediate (Science) Examination before taking the medical licentiate qualification.

(c) The medical qualification L.S.M.F. (Punjab) is included in Part I of the Third Schedule to the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, which contains only licentiate qualifications. The holders of this qualification are eligible for appointment to the posts of Assistant Surgeon, Grade II (Non-Gazetted) and they can not be treated at par with those holding L.M.S. with F.Sc.

Tourists Traffic to Kulu Valley

1550. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian and foreign tourists who visited Kulu Valley during 1959 till 31st July, 1959; and

(b) the facilities extended to them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 3809 Indian and 175 foreign tourists visited Kulu Valley during 1959 till 31st July, 1959.

(b) Residential facility is provided to them in the Aluminium houses at Kulu and Manali and tourist huts at Manali and Manikaran. Accommodation is also made available to them whenever possible in the Civil and Forest Rest Houses in the Valley. When there is a rush of tourists, certain number of tents and chauldaries are also pitched up, if necessary. Tourist Information is available to tourists at Tourist Bureaus at Delhi, Pathankot, Kulu and Manali.

Poultry Farming in NES and CD Blocks

1551. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have taken any steps to introduce,

wherever suitable, in the Community Development and National Extension Service areas, ducks, geese, guinea fowls and turkeys;

(b) if so, what are the details of such scheme; and

(c) what results, if any, have been noticed in this field?

The Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Research in Poultry Farming

1552. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what are the main lines of research undertaken so far, during the Second Five Year Plan in poultry keeping and breeding; and

(b) whether a statement will be laid on the Table of the House showing brief account of results achieved so far by such researches?

The Minister of Transport and Communications and Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 33].

Poultry Farming

1553. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the State in India where poultry farming is best developed at present;

(b) what is the state of poultry farming in various States; and

(c) what is the latest annual State-wise yield from poultry?

The Minister of Transport and Communications and Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) West Bengal has the highest production of eggs followed by Andhra Pradesh if both hen and duck egg production is taken into account. On the basis of hen eggs only, Andhra Pradesh tops the list followed by Bombay.

(b) A statement showing the estimated production of eggs in the various States in 1956 is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix, III, annexure No. 34.]

(c) The state-wise figures subsequent to the year 1956 are not available.

Ballia Station

1554. Shri Radha Mohan Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the public of Ballia is put to great inconvenience due to shunting of trains for long periods at the Ballia Station of the North-Eastern Railway specially, during office hours as the Courts, State Bank, Colleges, Schools and Post Offices all lie on the other side of the Railway line; and

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to construct an overbridge at the level crossing or in the alternative, to direct the shunting of trains to be done on the eastern side of the Station?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes Sir, it is admitted that some inconvenience is being caused to the public due to detention at the level crossing. The town of Ballia is situated on the South side of the railway line while all offices including Courts, Banks, Treasuries, etc. are situated on the North side. The road connecting the two sides of the town crosses the railway track at a level crossing at the west end of the station. Shunting operations over the level crossing do block the road traffic, but the gates of the level crossing are opened as frequently as possible and do not remain closed for more than 15 minutes at a time, at the most. With a view to affording some relief to the public from the inconvenience, the foot overbridge at the station has since been extended, and most of the pedestrians use this foot overbridge

for crossing the railway yard when the level crossing gates are closed.

(b) All the State Governments have recently been addressed by this Ministry for drawing up schemes for the construction of road overbridge in lieu of level crossings in busy localities during the remaining two years of the Second Five Year Plan and during the Third Five Year Plan. It is, therefore, for the State Government to submit proposals for such of those level crossings which they consider are required to be replaced by road overbridges and advise the railway authorities, after making arrangements for necessary funds to meet their share of the cost. The Railway Administration will take further action on receipt of proposals from the State Government.

The proposal to confine shunting of trains only to the eastern side of the level crossing is not practicable.

भोजन व्यवस्था के ठेकेदार

१५५५. **श्री जांगड़े** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न रेलवे महाखण्डों में एक ही वर्ग के रेलवे स्टेशनों पर गैर-सरकारी ठेकेदारों से जो अनुज्ञप्ति शुल्क लिया जाता है, उसमें बड़ा अन्तर होता है, और

(ख) क्या शुल्क में इस अन्तर का ठेकेदारों द्वारा दी जाने वाली खाने की चीजों की किस्म, मात्रा और उनके मूल्यों पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) सरकार के पास इस तरह की कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

रेलों को हिदायत है कि अनुमानित बिक्री और लाभ, स्टेशनों के आकार और महत्व आदि के आधार पर लाइसेंस फीस निर्धारित की जाय । यह फीस अलग-अलग स्टेशनों पर अलग-अलग होती है, लेकिन एक-जैसे स्टेशनों पर इसमें इतना अधिक अन्तर नहीं होता ।

(ख) लाइसेंस फीस में अन्तर के कारण खाने की चीजों के मूल्य और मात्रा पर असर नहीं पड़ता, क्योंकि रेल-प्रशासन इन्हें लाइसेंस फीस के आधार पर नहीं बल्कि स्थानीय मूल्य और बिक्री आदि के आधार पर निर्धारित करते हैं ।

उपयुक्त देख-भाल के द्वारा भी चीजों की मात्रा के बारे में इत्मीनान कर लिया जाता है ।

Tollygunje Bridge

1556. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Corporation of Calcutta, or the inhabitants of the Tollygunge area in Calcutta, about the necessity of reconstructing the Tollygunje Bridge of the South Section of the Sealdah Division of Eastern Railway, which passes over the Russa Road South in Calcutta between the Ballygunje and Kalighat Stations;

(b) whether there was any exchange of views between the competent authorities of Corporation of Calcutta and the Eastern Railway, about the best method by which the water logging of Russa Road South below the said railway bridge, could be prevented; and

(c) whether Government have taken any decision in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The Railway Administration has received proposals from the Government of West Bengal and also from the Calcutta Improvement Trust for raising the railway bridge over the Russa Road South in Calcutta.

(b) Yes, Sir. A meeting was held with the Calcutta Improvement Trust in December, 1958 in which the Im-

provement Trust *inter alia* suggested that the bridge should be raised so as to give a clearance of 19'-6" above the present road level, in order that the road surface could be raised by 3' to prevent water-logging under the bridge. The discussions remained inconclusive.

(c) Not yet.

Electrification of Stations

1557. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3105 on the 15th April, 1959 and state the further progress since made in the electrification of Railway Stations between Rupar and Nangal Dam on the Northern Railway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Station Kiratpur Sahib has been energised on 28-4-1959.

सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर, ललितपुर

१५५८. श्री वाजपेयी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ललितपुर रेलवे स्टेशन के सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर, श्री जे० डब्ल्यू० दास २८ जुलाई, १९५९ को रेलवे लाइन पर मरे हुये पाये गये ;

(ख) क्या इस बात का पता लगाने के प्रयत्न किये गये कि उनकी मृत्यु किसी रेलगाड़ी के नीचे आ जाने के कारण हुई अथवा उन्होंने आत्महत्या की ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां): (क) श्री जे० डब्ल्यू० दास, सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर, ललितपुर एक मालगाड़ी के शंटिंग डिब्बों के नीचे आगये और मर गये । लेकिन यह घटना २६-७-५९ को हुई, न कि २८-७-५९ को

(ख) और (ग). जांच के बाद रेलवे पुलिस ने इसे आत्म-हत्या का मामला ठहराया है ।

Shops for Tourists

1559. Shri S. A. Mehdi: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) how many shops have been granted recognition for tourist purposes in Delhi and other places; and

(b) how much security money has been deposited by the shopkeepers?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Applications for the grant of approval to shops were invited by means of a press release on an all-India basis in April, 1959. As yet no list of approved shops has been drawn up as the applications are still under consideration. No security money has therefore been deposited with the Government.

Suspension of Railway Traffic on Jullundur-Mukerian Railway Line

1560. Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state how many times rail traffic was suspended on Jullundur-Mukerian railway line (Northern Railway) during the rainy season of 1959?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): During the current rainy season, so far, the train services on the Jullundur-Mukerian section of the Northern Railway were affected due to breaches 11 times in all i.e. on two occasions due to breaches on the Jullundur-Mukerian section itself and on nine occasions on the Mukerian-Pathankot section.

Taxes on Vehicles

1561. Shri P. C. Boroah: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration is going to

revise the schedule of taxes for transport vehicles; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme?

The Minister of Transport and Communications and Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) No such decision has yet been taken.

(b) Does not arise.

Vending of Foodstuffs at Railway Stations

1562. Shrimati Manjula Devi: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the articles of food sold by licensed vendors on railway platforms and stations are examined regularly by medical men to find out that they are pure and not adulterated;

(b) what is the designation of the officers who do the work of checking and the designation of the licensing authorities who issue the licenses to the vendors; and

(c) the number of cases of adulteration if any, so far detected and dealt on the North-East Frontier, Western and North-Eastern Railways during the current year?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) The designation of the Officers who do the checking are District and Assistant Medical Officers, Assistant Surgeons and Sanitary Inspectors.

Vending licenses are issued by the Chief Commercial Superintendent or Divisional|District Traffic Superintendents.

(c) North-east Frontier and Western Railways ..	Nil.
North-Eastern Railway.	3.

रेलवे क्वार्टरों में बिजली लगाना

१५६३. **श्री सरजू पाण्डे** : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे बोर्ड ने सम्पूर्ण देश में रेलवे क्वार्टरों में बिजली लगाने के लिये कोई परिपत्र जारी किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) और (ख). एक ब्यान नीचे दिया जाता है :–

विवरण

रेल प्रशासनों की हिदायत दी गयी है कि यदि रकम और सामान उपलब्ध हों, तो जहां उचित दर पर पर्याप्त बिजली मिले, वहां सभी क्वार्टरों में बिजली लगायी जाय । जहां तक नये क्वार्टरों का सम्बन्ध है, वे इस तरह बनाये जाते हैं कि अगर उस स्टेशन पर पर्याप्त बिजली मिले, तो उनमें शुरू से ही बिजली लगादी जाय । पुराने क्वार्टरों में भी क्रमश : बिजली लगायी जा रही है ।

मार्च, १९५९ तक ६२,६५४ क्वार्टरों में बिजली लगायी जा चुकी है और १९५९-६० में ९,३४५ क्वार्टरों में बिजली लगाने का कार्यक्रम है ।

इंजनों में खराबी

१५६४. **श्री भोगजी भाई** : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिम रेलवे पर चलती गाड़ियों के इंजनों में खराबी होने के कारण प्राय : हमेशा ही गाड़ियां देर से आती जाती हैं ;

(ख) कितने दिनों के बाद इंजनों की सफाई और मरम्मत की जानी चाहिये ; और

(ग) वास्तव में कितने समय के बाद वह की जाती है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (ग) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). रेलवे में इंजनों के अनुरक्षण के मौजूदा तरीके के अनुसार हर यात्रा के बाद इंजनों की जांच और आवश्यक मरम्मत की जाती है ।

इनके अलावा बायलरों की माहवारी, तिमाही और छमाही धुलाई के समय भी अनुरक्षण के कुछ काम नियत हैं।

Sugar Technological Institute

1565. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a demand for setting up of a Sugar Technological Institute in Maharashtra region in Bombay State to advise sugar industry which is expanding in Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal before Government to establish such an Institute?

The Minister of Transport and Communications and Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) and (b). The need for setting up a Sugar Technological Institute in Maharashtra region was mentioned by the President of the Deccan Sugar Technologists' Association in their speeches at the 12th and 13th Annual Conventions of the Association. However, no such proposal is at present under consideration by the Government.

Ex-employees of Cash Contractors

1567. Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1633 on the 9th March 1959 and state:

(a) the number of ex-employees of cash contractors taken by Northern Railway who have since retired and are claimants for gratuity from Government;

(b) how many of them have been considered eligible for payment of gratuity and actually paid:

(c) how many cases are pending at present; and

(d) how long will it take finalise them?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 36.

(b) 33 considered eligible cases, 3 being still under examination. Payment has actually been made in one case.

(c) 32.

(d) 18 cases will be finalised in about a week. 5 more cases will take a little longer time. 9 cases are under further examination and it is difficult to say precisely when these will be finalised.

STATEMENT CORRECTING A REPLY TO UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 3301 DATED 20-4-59.

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): I beg to lay a statement on the Table correcting the reply to Unstarred Question no. 3301 dated 20th April, 1959.

STATEMENT

In reply to part (a) of the question it was stated that there are four T.B Clinics in Himachal Pradesh at the following places:

1. Mandi
2. Mashobera (Simla).
3. Nahan
4. Snowdon (Simla).

The correct position is that there is no T.B. Clinic at Mashobera but there is one at Chamba.

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12 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FORTY-EIGHTH REPORT

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): I beg to present the Forty-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

PETITIONS

ACCIDENT AT RAILWAY LEVEL CROSSINGS

Shri Viswanatha Reddy (Rajampet): I beg to present a petition signed by a petitioner regarding accidents at railway level crossings.

INDIAN ARMS RULES, 1951

Shri Viswanatha Reddy (Rajampet): I beg to present a petition signed by a petitioner relating to amendment of the Indian Arms Rules, 1951.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 496

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): In reply to a supplementary question by Shri Radha Raman arising out of Starred Question No. 496 answered on the 17th August, 1959, I had informed the House that the project report of the Bhakra Right Power Plant had not yet been received.

Actually, the Project Report was received in the last week of June, 1959 and is at present under the scrutiny of the Central Water and Power Commission. On completion of this scrutiny, the scheme will be further processed through the Planning Commission and the Advisory Committee on Irrigation and Power Projects.

The Bhakra Right Power Plant scheme consisting of four units of 90,000/53,000 k.w. each, is being treated as a separate scheme, as the Planning Commission decided that it should not be mixed up with the present sanctioned scheme of the Bhakra-Nangal Project. As the Bhakra Right Power Station will be a joint enterprise of Punjab and Rajasthan, the Government of Punjab have been requested to send a copy of the project report to the Rajasthan Government for scrutiny. It has also been suggested to them that the Governments of Punjab and Rajasthan should arrive at some appropriate understanding regarding implementation of the scheme. As in the case of the main Bhakra Nangal project, electricity to be produced by the Bhakra Right Power Station will be shared between Punjab and Rajasthan in the ratio of 84.78 : 15.22 (after meeting the common pool demands). It will thus be seen that the legitimate rights of Rajasthan will be fully protected.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 4) BILL* 1959

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): On behalf of Shri Morarji Desai, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of money out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amount spent on a service during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1956, in excess of the amount granted for that service and for that year.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of money out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amount spent on a service during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1956, in excess of the amount granted for that service and for that year.".

The motion was adopted.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: I introduce† the Bill.

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*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated 25-8-59.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 5) BILL* 1959

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): On behalf of Shri Morarji Desai, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1957, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1957, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.".

The motion was adopted.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: I introduce† the Bill.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 6) BILL* 1959

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): On behalf of Shri Morarji Desai, I beg to move for leave to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1959-60.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1959-60."

The motion was adopted.

†**Dr. B. Gopala Reddi:** I introduce† the Bill.

12-06 hrs.

CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT (AMENDMENT) BILL—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Dr. B. Gopala Reddi on the 24th August, 1959, namely:—

"That the Bill further to amend the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, be taken into consideration".

The hon. Minister was in possession of the House. He may resume his speech.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): How much time has been allotted for this Bill?

Mr. Speaker: It has not been decided by the Business Advisory Committee: What does the hon. Minister think on this matter? Are there any amendments tabled to this Bill?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): No.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): About an hour will do.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: My reply remains. That is all. Therefore, there is no question of anybody else speaking now.

An Hon. Member: The third reading is there.

Mr. Speaker: Let us see. I shall allow fifteen minutes for that, if necessary. The hon. Minister may take his own time to reply.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Three Members spoke on the Bill, and they welcomed the Bill. They gave their full support to the attitude taken by the Government with regard to the offer that was made by the Burmah Shells and which was accepted by Government.

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*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated 25-8-1959.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Dr. B. Gopala Reddi.]

While welcoming the Bill, they raised certain other matters, which are, of course, relevant, but not pertaining to the provisions of the Bill.

Dr. M. S. Aney raised the point, "Why did you give these concessions, and why are they giving them up now?'. I think the hon. Minister of Mines and Oil said that 'Of course, we are becoming wiser after the event; perhaps, we ought not to have given those concessions to them. But it is no use regretting over what has happened some time ago. We welcomed them here; we wanted refineries to be started here, and perhaps, they bargained successfully for certain concessions some time ago. But now that we have gained experience, we think that those concessions need not have been given then.

As to the question why they are giving them up now, that is, again, a very difficult question to answer. The Burmah Shells have given up the duty protection, about five years in advance of the period specified in the agreement. So far as that goes, we welcome that. Perhaps, they think that even with the forgoing of the duty protection they will be able to make reasonable profits, or they will be able to stand the international competition. Perhaps, they are not afraid of their profits; therefore, they came forward to forgo the duty protection which they could enjoy for another five years.

With regard to the other two companies, the administrative Ministry concerned is negotiating with them; I do not know their difficulties and the companies' difficulties. The Minister in charge is fully conversant with all the problems of those companies; how far they will agree, or when they will agree or to what extent they would agree are all matters to be negotiated between the administrative Ministry and the oil companies.

My hon. friend, Shri Naushir Bharucha, as usual, raised the question: why should you mop up all these differences for the public exchequer instead of passing them on to the consumer? Whenever we try to enhance the excise duty, Shri Naushir Bharucha seems to claim that instead of enhancing the Central excise duty or whatever it is, we should pass on the benefit to the consumer so that when there is more comsumption, there will be more oil used here and perhaps, indirectly the Government may get more excise revenue. As far as the present Bill is concerned, it is rather difficult administratively to pass on whatever we are getting by way of surrender of this concession by Burmah-Shell to the consumer because there are two other companies which have not yet surrendered the concession.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Why not put it in a price equalisation fund?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: If they also agree to cut it down and bring it on a par with Burmah-Shell, it is a different thing. Therefore, for the time being, it is rather difficult administratively to pass on the benefit to the consumer.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Why does the Minister assume that I have always said that?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: I do not know whether this is the time when we can forgo revenues. After all, we are trying to mobilise all the internal resources, so that we can go in for a big Third Five Year Plan. When there is so much responsibility on the Central Excise Department to find internal resources for the Third Plan, I do not think the department can come forward and say 'Here is a offer made by Burmah-Shell; therefore, we are reducing the excise duty and the consumers are going to get petrol or diesel at a reduced price'. I do not think this is the time when we can think of that. Perhaps, at the time of the Budget discussion, all those matters can be raised. I do not think

the present is the occasion for such a discussion, whether the consumers should get the benefit or the Government should get it.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon had made a very forceful speech. I admit that he has been speaking about these oil companies for a long time. Yesterday also he spoke in a very forceful manner and asked why the oil companies should not be forced to surrender these concessions which they ought to make. There are certain delicate matters which must be negotiated in a delicate manner. It is no use coming out with vituperative or damaging speeches when we are trying to negotiate with them. The negotiations have reached a very psychological moment and just now we have to take the companies also along with us instead of trying to browbeat them or do anything of that sort. Also, I do not think the companies will be unreasonable when the administrative Ministry is negotiating with them. When popular demand is there, when Parliament itself is demanding certain concessions, I do not think they will be able to withstand the pressure of public opinion. I am sure, having long experience in this business, not only in India but in other countries also, the oil companies will see the wisdom of giving in at a given appropriate time in a reasonable measure so that there will be greater understanding between the Government and the oil companies, when they have to function here for a long time.

He raised two points. One was about the bunkering facilities in the port towns. I do not know whether he is correct, whether he understands the mechanism of shipping in all the international ports and whether ships in all the international ports get these concessions. It is a matter which has to be looked into.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: The other Minister had said that the matter had to be considered.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: That is true. As far as the international conventions are concerned, ships going abroad, whether they are American, Indian or British, and taking oil at port towns certainly get it duty free. That is so in every port town. Otherwise, what happens is this. Suppose we begin to levy some export duty or Central excise duty, they can as well get this oil from Colombo, Karachi or Aden.

Shri Narayanakutty Menon: In Colombo, they are not getting it duty free. That is also the case in Singapore and Aden.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Anyhow, it is a matter which has to be looked into, as the administrative Ministry has said. But I think it is a well-known international convention that when these ships touch port towns and buy things like cigarettes, say at Bombay, for international consumption—not for internal consumption—they get a draw-back of whatever duty the cigarettes have paid. It will be refunded to them. As I said, this is a matter which has to be looked into. Anyhow, the usual practice, long before this agreement came into being, was to allow these ships to enjoy these concessions. Likewise, Indian ships are also enjoying the concession at other port towns. Suppose, an Indian ship goes overseas and touches a foreign port and wants to take oil. It gets it duty free. This is a reciprocal understanding. Therefore, we must also extend this concession to international ships at our port towns. Hence the oil going in that way cannot just now be subjected to export duty. The concession will perhaps have to be continued for a long time, because Indian ships will also be handicapped if the concession is withdrawn.

Then he spoke at length with regard to the negotiations that were being carried on with the oil companies. Of course, it is true that last time we issued an Ordinance and later on it was enacted into an Act. The cost accounts people also have gone into the question and in spite of various hurdles and handicaps, they did

[Dr. B. Gopala Reddi]

produce a report, a very valuable document, which is also in the Library of Parliament. They are negotiating with the oil companies and the Ministry can reasonably be expected to announce the results of their negotiations, say, within a month or so. This morning also I had some talk with the President or Chairman of the Cost Accounts Committee. He is still negotiating with the companies and is hoping that within a month or so the Ministry will be able to announce the results of the negotiations. Therefore, no undue delay is being caused.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: On Saturday last, the hon. Minister announced, in connection with the other Bill, that negotiations had already reached a stage when they would fail, and he issued a warning that the companies should behave properly. That was why I raised the question.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: After all, Shri Narayanankutty Menon is entitled to raise any question. I am not trying to prevent it.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: The other Minister said in a different way, that the negotiations had almost failed. These were being held at ministerial level and the companies were not in a mood to give more concessions. So he issued a warning that they should change their attitude.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: So after the warning, perhaps wiser counsels have prevailed. But we do not want to expect any failure of any negotiations. The negotiations will be carried on. The Ministry hopes to announce the results of the negotiations within a month or so. We need not be baffled because something has happened. We will certainly go on negotiating. Government are not so helpless as to say: 'All right. Negotiations have failed. Therefore, we sit quiet'. Therefore, on that account, Shri Narayanankutty Menon need not be greatly agitated.

In the meanwhile, the Caltex people are also giving up the duty protection on motor spirit as from 1st October to the tune of about 2 annas. But this also will be a part of the negotiations. The Caltex is giving up the duty concession.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Why is it 2 annas?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: That is pending final negotiations. That is a different matter.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: 2 annas per gallon?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: If the other hon. Minister has already said it, he need not repeat it. I was not present here the other day. What is the total amount the hon. Minister expects from all these concessions?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Rs. 3·5 crores.

Mr. Speaker: Including Caltex?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: No. This is only on diesel oil, bitumen etc. He was referring to other matters relating to what happened last year, the Ordinance and things like that. I am replying to that.

That is a matter that can be looked into later. Anyway, I am very happy that as far as this Bill is concerned, everyone including Shri Narayanankutty Menon has fully supported it. He wanted us to go a step further and try to negotiate more successfully with the oil companies.

Therefore, there is nothing else. I commend the Bill to the acceptance of the House.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: There are no amendments. So I will put all the clauses together. The question is:

"That clauses 1 and 2, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 and 2, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Sir, I move that the Bill be passed.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Sir, one point of clarification. As far as the surrender of excise duty by the Burmah Shell Co., and the appropriation that has been made to the Consolidated Fund of India is concerned, we are fully in support. But with regard to the negotiations that are being conducted with the oil companies I have got one suggestion to make.

A suggestion was made by my hon. friend Shri Bharucha that as far as the supply business is concerned, there is one section of the people, the consumers who are really affected because of the increased excise duty that has been charged in the Budget. Therefore, that category of people, just like the lorry owners and also the small motor operators—especially when the duty on high-speed diesel oil has been so much increased during the last 2 or 3 years—should be given some relief.

So, when the hon. Minister comes before the House with another Bill incorporating the duties surrendered by Caltex and also the Standard Vacuum Oil Companies and also when more concessions are given up in pursuance of an agreement regarding the pricing question, Government should bear in mind that there is really a class of consumers, the high-speed diesel oil and other oil consumers except gasolene consumers who are very much handicapped in their business, who deserve to be given some relief. The Government should pass on the relief obtained by the surrender of duty and also the price concessions to these persons to a limited extent. Certainly, it is impossible to pass the entire money obtained both by the surrender of duty and price to the consumer because a large amount of money is required for the development of the petroleum industry. Certainly, this money should go into the Consolidated Fund so that if more money is there the industry itself will become Indian business in the near future. It is not possible for Government to get more money. On principle I support Government in their stand that this money should go to the general revenues so that more money could be appropriated for taking over the entire oil business in due course.

Certainly, the grievances is really of a small section of the people as compared to the consumers in general. Government should bear in mind that a certain relief in the case of excise duty to the consumers of high-speed diesel oil is necessary. A large section of the small buses and lorries have converted themselves into high-speed diesel oil consumption vehicles from gasolene consumption vehicles with one idea in mind that high-speed diesel oil was cheaper and the excise duty was lesser at that time. But Government has increased the duty to get increased revenue. Therefore, when benefit is not accruing a small section of the consumers are put to very serious handicaps because of the increased prices. When more concessions are being surrendered by the companies and the price is reduced, Government should not try to appropriate the entire amount but should bear in mind that a certain relief should be given to these people.

When the hon. Minister was replying I raised the point that he was not replying in the same language in which the hon. Minister for Oil has been talking to this House for the

[Shri Narayanankutty Menon]

last one year. Last time when he came forward with the Bill to convert the Oil and Natural Gas Commission into a statutory body, he was speaking in a very desperate language. I find the Finance Minister talking in a different strain as far as the negotiations were concerned and that is why I said that to have hope is a very good idea. Still you may have hope. It may be impracticable for Government to have any coercive sanction to force the oil companies because long-standing contractual agreements are there. It is quite useless to enter into the question whether the Government was right at that time to enter into the such contracts.

But simply expressing certain hopes and frustration and also issuing empty warnings from the Treasury Benches will only encourage the oil companies to say that these Ministers of the Government of India are going on issuing warnings year in and year out but nothing is forthcoming. If, however, you desist from issuing warnings because negotiations are there that is all right. But if you prefer to issue warnings these should be warnings from Government and they should be followed by coercive action to impose those warnings upon the oil companies and tell them that these warnings are of the Government and will be put into effect. That is the only point which I wish to raise in this discussion.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy (Rajampet): Sir, I want to make a few observations about the utilisation of the excise duty.

Last time when a similar Bill was being discussed here there were two demands by this House. One was that the benefit should be passed on to the consumer as has been submitted by Shri Bharucha and Shri Menon. The other one was that if for any reason the Government is not able to pass on the benefit to the consumers at least this amount should be made into a fund and utilised for the purpose of exploration of oil in this country.

We have been told that by 1967 the consumption of oil and petroleum products in this country would be of the order of nearly 12 million tons and to explore and manufacture this quantity of oil, the approximate capital requirement was put at nearly Rs. 350 crores. As we see from the Budget figures the sum allotted for the purpose of exploration of oil in this country is very meagre compared with the targets that we have placed before ourselves. Therefore, I suggest that the whole of this amount or at least a portion of it should be created into a separate fund something like the other cess funds, the funds that we have for the benefit of other industries. We should create this into a fund and utilise it for the purpose of exploration of oil in this country. I would like to know what the reaction of the Government is to this demand that has been made by the House from time to time.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Sir, I do not think there is any need to create a fund out of the Central excise revenue derived from these oil companies. After all the exploration undertaken by the Government or these oil companies will necessarily have the capital required. The Government can certainly raise the necessary revenues. Here we are trying to find more revenues and this revenue derived from the oil companies need not be totally or partially diverted for creating a fund. The oil companies will certainly be able to raise money either internally or externally and, therefore, part of this need not be diverted.

Shri Menon says that some concession should be given at least to some sections of the public. Here again I am unable to give any assurance. Whether there is any need to give any concession to the public is a matter which has to be given detailed thought. The lorry owners are not all small operations some of them are very

big operators. Whether the concession should be given or not is a matter which requires investigation. Therefore, I am unable to give any assurance. Anyway, that is a matter which can be considered at the time of Budget.

I have no other comments to make just now.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

12.29 hrs.

KERALA LOCAL AUTHORITIES LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the further extension of the term of office of the Mayor and other councillors and chairmen of standing committees of the Corporation of Trivandrum, and of the councillors of municipalities and to provide for the recovery in certain cases of arrears of cesses, rates, taxes, fees or other sums due to Panchayats, be taken into consideration."

Sir, by virtue of the Proclamation issued by the President on the 31st July, 1959 under article 356 of the Constitution, the powers of the Legislature of the State of Kerala are exercisable by or under the authority of the Parliament. The need for urgent legislation in Parliament in the present case has arisen from the fact that the term of the councillors of the Trivandrum Corporation as well as the other councillors, members of the Municipalities, in the State will expire on the 1st September, 1959. Steps were being taken before this in the State to see that the elections were conducted in July or August this year. But because of the abnormal conditions that prevailed in the State, the political unrest, as well as in deference to the recommendations made by the Chairman of the Standing Committee of Municipal Chairmen, it was considered desirable that the election should be postponed.

It is now necessary to give an extension of time limit, and instead of making it very indefinite, an external time-limit is sought to be fixed by this measure, and mainly the 1st of September, 1960 is being sought to be fixed, so that elections could be held in normal conditions up to that time-limit.

Then, Sir, I would like to mention that the provisions of the measure now in hand are mainly on the lines that were decided upon by the late Ministry in Kerala State. Besides these, an amendment is sought in the present legislation that is before the House to the Travancore-Cochin Panchayats Act of 1950 in the working of which some difficulty arose, when a Panchayat ceased to exist or ceased to exercise jurisdiction in any area, in regard to collection of arrears of tax, fees and other dues. To make such collections provision is inserted in this Bill.

The subject-matter of this measure is in Entry 5 in the State List, namely about Local Governments, and therefore I do not think there is anything further to be said except that an external time-limit is sought to be fixed, so that the Corporation and the Municipalities would continue their present existence until such time as normal elections are held and they take them over. Sir, I move.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the further extension of the term of office of the Mayor and other councillors and chairmen of standing committees of the Corporation of Trivandrum, and of the councillors of municipalities; and to provide for the recovery in certain cases of arrears of cesses, rates, taxes, fees or other sums due to Panchayats, be taken into consideration."

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): Mr. Speaker, as far as the main provisions of the Bill are concerned we support the Bill, because there is no other go but to support it. Because, the statutory time-limit for the Municipalities and Panchayats expires within a short time, and it is not possible to have elections conducted before that.

But certain other considerations arise before we give an extension to the Municipalities and Panchayats. That is in relation to the new legislations that are being contemplated for giving wider powers to the Panchayats and also Municipalities.

In the Question Hour today the hon. Minister of Co-operation said that most of the States are proceeding with legislation on the lines decided by the National Development Council, and very shortly most of the States will be completing the legislation and elections will be conducted to the Panchayats on the lines of that legislation. On the basis of the recommendations made both by the Planning Commission and also with the concurrence of the Government of India, a Bill was introduced in the Kerala Legislature some time before, which provides for giving more powers to the Panchayats on the new lines that have been enunciated by the Government of India itself.

Now, with the Presidential Proclamation and also the dissolution of the Kerala Legislature, the Bill also has expired. And by giving an extended time to the Panchayats and Municipalities now till September 1st and waiting for the elections to the new Kerala Legislature—this might possibly happen in February or March—it might be impossible for the new Kerala Legislature to re-introduce the Bill and get it passed before this particular time.

The Bill that has been pending in the Kerala Legislature has been almost approved by the Central Government, and there need not be any difficulty at all for the Central Government to introduce the Bill here and get it passed, so that the new Kerala Legislature will not be burdened with passing that Bill again. Because, that Bill has been welcomed by almost all the parties there. And it will not be possible, unless the Bill is passed by Parliament, to conduct the elections within the time specified in this Bill, that is the 1st September, 1960.

Therefore, the first suggestion I have to make is that instead of waiting for the new Legislature to function and pass the District Councils and Panchayats Bill, the hon. the Home Minister should take up the responsibility of introducing the legislation in Parliament and getting it passed—of course, it will take some more time—so that, at least within the period specified in this Bill itself, new Panchayats could come into being.

The whole purpose of the legislation which was pending at that time was, as was agreed to by the Central Government, to accept the principle of democratic decentralisation. More powers are sought to be given to the Panchayats, because a large number of difficulties were being faced by the Panchayats on account of executive authorities sometimes overriding the elected authority and also in the implementation of the new construction works under the Plan. It is very difficult for the Panchayats to go on properly, because of these difficulties. The Bill sought to remove the difficulties, curb executive interference in Panchayat affairs, give more powers to the Panchayats both for collection of tax and also for spending it. And by that Bill alone will it be possible to accept, introduce and implement the principle of democratic decentralisation and also to see that the Panchayats play a real role which the Planning Commission has itself assigned to Panchayats in fulfilment of the Plan. Any delay in passing that Bill and also in creating the new Panchayats with wider powers will delay the exe-

cution of the Plan itself, because very many difficulties are being found there.

I can point out many examples. Especially in relation to Community Development works the Panchayats have a very important role to play. From our experience I can say that because the Community Development programme is applied to different States without any consideration for adapting itself to the circumstances of that particular State, it would have been impossible for the Panchayat to incorporate and to spend that much money which has been assigned for a particular purpose. Unless these Panchayats are given wider powers, the Panchayats will not be able to fulfil that responsibility that has been assigned to them.

Therefore, any delay in passing the legislation on the lines on which it has been introduced in the Kerala Legislature, and which was almost on the point of being passed, will certainly delay the whole construction process and also the implementation of the principle of democratic decentralisation. I know it might be difficult to have a new legislation, but that difficulty will have to be undertaken. Otherwise the Kerala Legislature will again have to extend that time. That means this. The elections to the Panchayats and Municipalities were last conducted in 1953, and the old Panchayats and Municipalities which were elected in 1953 have almost lost all relationship with public opinion there, because so many changes have happened in between. Therefore the new Municipalities and Panchayats will have to come into being and elections conducted. Therefore the Government should undertake the difficulty and the responsibility of drafting a new Bill or adopting the same Bill and coming before the House and getting it passed.

The second point, which is more important, is that when you are extending the term of these Municipalities, there are certain experiences of these Municipalities in the last few years. It has become a common feature in India—I am not confining this to any political party or particular Municipality—that the role assigned to the local bodies has almost been converted by those who are elected to the local bodies to far different purposes. I may point out one example of one Municipality in Kerala, the Ernakulam Municipality which passed a resolution to the effect that unless the Government of Kerala resigns and goes away within seven days, the Municipality will go on an open struggle against the laws. That resolution still stands, and during the same day the resolution was implemented by some Members of the Municipal Council; in pursuance of the resolution they picketed the Collectorate and went to jail, and for sometime the entire civic administration was at a standstill. I am not taking any objection to local bodies discussing political matters; because, they are a part and parcel of the population and local bodies should discuss matters of public importance. But that discussion of political and public matters should not trespass into a particular realm whereby the Municipality loses its character and the Municipality abdicates its function of looking after the civic affairs for some other matter. Therefore, there should be some sort of check introduced by the Central Government, especially when the Central Government by this legislation is granting an extension to these Municipalities, that at least the Municipalities should confine themselves to looking after civic affairs. Many things happen. There are violations of the District Municipalities Act and many of its provisions. The Government was dismissed on the 31st July, and no action was taken against any Municipality for the wanton and open violation of the provisions of the District Municipalities Act. We find the Government is in no mood to take any action. A moratorium has been declared on whatever has been done for the last two months in Kerala.

[Shri Narayanankutty Menon]

There seems to be a complete condonation of whatever has been done and the Government is out to serve these demands placed during this illegal struggle.

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid he is enlarging the scope of the Bill. All this is not relevant.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: When extension of time is given, the Government should verify the resolutions, etc., passed during the last six months by these municipalities and panchayats.

Mr. Speaker: Whenever any particular existing law is extended, we just confine ourselves to the provisions of the extension and not add new provisions in the old Bill.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I am not suggesting that any new provision should be added.

Mr. Speaker: But then are the Government to give a direction saying: we are extending the time but you shall not pass any such resolution asking the Kerala Government to resign?

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Under section 3 of the old Act, extension is given to these municipalities and when the Central Government is directly responsible for reviewing the work of these panchayats, etc., that statutory function will have to be exercised by the Government. Government should seriously look into the breaches and where action is called for it should take action.

While supporting this Bill which gives extension, I submit that a new Bill should be brought before Parliament so that elections could take place as soon as possible without further extensions of time as these municipalities and panchayats are now outdated because they are about 7-8 years old.

Shri Achar (Mangalore): While I support the Bill, I would like to make a few observations. Though I am not coming from Kerala, I am coming from a place very near Kerala.

Mr. Speaker: It is nearer now.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: It is here, now.

Shri Achar: It is just a few miles from my constituency; that was what I meant. Shri Narayanankutty Menon urged that Bills like the New Panchayats Bill introduced in the Kerala legislature must be hurried up and such legislation should immediately be passed by this Parliament. I am not against that. If the Bills are necessary, they should be passed. But we should know the real facts. I find that the elections took place in 1953 in Kerala. Usually the life of the municipal councillors is three years. I do not know why the Kerala Government delayed the elections so much. They came to power in 1957 and even then three years were over.... *(Interruptions)*.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: It was under President's rule at that time when extension was given.

Shri Achar: Whatever may be the situation, at least from 1957 onwards for 2 years and 4 months, there was an elected Government and during that period no Bill was introduced or passed. While they took so much time, I am not able to see now how there should be so great a hurry about this Bill. As I have said, I am not against any Bill but we feel a little difficulty about this matter. Most of us do not know what the facts are. If the Bill is introduced in a hurry and passed immediately, one will not be able to understand what exactly the situation in Kerala is and what attitude the Members here should take. For instance, take a Bill like this. The period has already expired and it has to be extended as the elections could not

take place immediately. But the Panchayats Bill will be a very important Bill. We must have sufficient time to study the facts. Government should go into the question and find out whether there are any urgent things to be passed by Parliament. Without facts and not having sufficient time to consider these matters, it will not be proper to request the Government to hurry matters.

In the good old days whenever anything was advocated by the Anglo-Indian papers like the *Madras Mail* or the *Times of India* or the *Statesman*, the nationalists felt that there must be something in it against the national interests. Similarly, if the Communist Party advocates something, I do not know if we are not inclined to think that there is something there which is not in the interests of the nation. So, when Shri Menon was urging that the new Panchayats Bill must be passed immediately by this House, I am inclined to think that we have to consider it very much carefully. I may know something but others in Northern India may not be knowing that much. If there are any important things, they have to be taken up by Parliament and I would request the Government to go into the question and introduce only those Bills which are necessary, early enough giving Members of Parliament time to consider those Bills on their merits.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (West Dinajpur): Sir, Shri Menon has just now stated about the municipalities and the local bodies exceeding their limits or jurisdiction and going into things into which they should not go. I would like to draw the attention of the House to a recent judgment given by the Calcutta High Court on the discussion about Kerala in the Calcutta Corporation. It was discussing two resolutions. Notice of one resolution was given by one section of the members of the Calcutta Corporation supporting the Presidential Proclamation and notice of the second one was given by the other section opposing it. One councillor took it up to the High Court and the High Court decided that the Corporation of Calcutta had no business to go into what is happening in Kerala but should keep itself confined to the tasks assigned to it by the statute. Regarding the complaints that were just now made by my hon. friend, the same method may be adopted in Kerala. When the local bodies are found to be exceeding their rights and jurisdictions, matters may be taken to the High Court and decided upon there so that these matters may be smoothed out and a general principle may be evolved for the proper working of these corporations, municipalities and other local bodies.

Shri Kuttikrishnan Nair (Kozhikode): Sir, I come from Kerala and I think I would be able to say something about this Bill. I welcome this Bill. There is nothing wrong with the municipalities and panchayats in Kerala. They have been performing their duties and nobody could question them about it. Kerala knows representative Government from very old days. Even mythologically speaking, Kerala was supposed to have adopted democracy and democratic methods, even then.

Regarding the new Bill introduced by the Communist Party in the Assembly, I would suggest that it would be better to leave it to be considered by the Assembly there which is going to be constituted, because it deals with innumerable provisions, and you will see in it the idea of the Communist Party to have regimentation. Their labour laws, their agricultural labour relations Bill and other things we had to oppose because the idea of regimentation was imposed in them, and they thought that they could corner all these organisations under the cover of the governmental functioning. If at all there was anything wrong, it was only with the Kerala Government, and now we are all happy that we have settled that in a happy manner.

[Shri Kuttikrishnan Nair]

Regarding the resolutions and others passed by local bodies and municipalities, almost all of them, about 90 per cent of the panchayats and 99·9 per cent of the municipalities passed.....

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Quite wrong; only 310 out of 897.

Shri Kuttikrishnan Nair: Sir, I am speaking from facts known to me as much as the hon. Member over there.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I am only correcting you.

Shri Kuttikrishnan Nair: There is no use correcting me here, when it is printed and published in booklets and it has not been contradicted by the Kerala Government. The Kerala Government, Mr. Speaker, you know, has been issuing innumerable pamphlets and even editorials have been written in the local papers about this. About 30 or 40 pamphlets have been issued on this Kerala issue, but they have not contradicted this matter. Whatever it was, the resolutions passed were because it was a popular upsurge. Everybody except the Communists participated in it. The municipalities and the panchayats thought that for the sake of democracy, for the sake of peace and order in Kerala, it is absolutely necessary to put in their weight with the liberation movement. Sir, we have to forget all those things. Even the Communist Party will have to forget what all things were done. Unless we come to such a decision, the coming elections would be a failure.

Therefore, I would appeal to the Communist Party to forget what all has happened and consider all these aspects in the Kerala Assembly when it is right for us to discuss them. As far as this Bill is concerned, there is nothing wrong in extending this, because I could, with some experience, say that the panchayats in Kerala have been functioning properly. They have been assigned almost all the important functions. They have been consulted even in developmental matters, and they have been actively helped. Even certain functions have been allotted to them. With regard to the Second Five Year Plan, Sir, the municipalities of Kerala were consulted and their suggestions were taken. In the implementation also they were helped by the Government, not by the Communist Government but by the previous Government. Whatever that may be, it is better that this Bill is passed as it is.

Shri B. C. Kamble (Kopargaon): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to make a few observations with regard to this Bill. Sir, it is not clear whether the word "Government" which has been used in the different clauses relates to the Union Government or it relates to the Kerala Government. I think that should be made clear for various reasons. Firstly, it has to be made clear whether this Act is going to be administered, when it will be passed and it will become an Act, by the Union Government—that is, by the President himself—or by the Kerala Government, if one is to say that the Kerala Governor constitutes the Kerala Government. Another submission is, the word "Government", by virtue of the President's Proclamation, is not the appropriate word here, because in the Proclamation the President says that he assumes to himself all the powers; that is to say, in case this Act is to be administered later on by the Union Government, then the word should be "the President", and if it is to be administered by the Kerala Government then the word should be "Governor" or whosoever may be the nominee chosen by the President. Therefore, the word "Government" is not appropriate so far as the composition of this Bill is concerned.

Now, I was looking into the provisions of this Bill. In clause 5, what I find is that blanket powers are given to whatever is the Government, whether it is the Union Government or the Kerala Government. Clause 5 says: "If any difficulty arises...." Whatever may be the difficulties, powers are given to remove those difficulties under clause 5 of this Bill.

Then, I have been trying to look into certain Acts of the Kerala Government, but from the Library I was not able to find which are the Acts that are repealed under clause 7. So far as clause 7 is concerned, the Municipal Laws (Amendment) Act, 1958 and the Madras District Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1958 are proposed to be repealed under this Bill. What are these Acts, we do not know. I have enquired in the Library, but they are not available. Therefore, what things this Parliament propose to repeal, what are the consequences, they are not known to us. That should also, therefore, be made clear to this hon. House.

Now, if it is the intention of the Government merely to extend the term of office of the Mayor or the Chairmen of the different Standing Committees or the Councillors of different municipalities, such a Bill was not necessary at all. This could have been done by the President under his own authority. He could very well have assumed that power. If it relates to, what is called, law-making, such a Bill could have been brought before the House. I do not think there is any kind of law-making in this Bill. What is sought to be done in the Bill is to extend merely the offices in certain cases.

But I think there is something more which is pushed through under clause 4, because in clause 4 the wording is that "the Government shall cause elections—(i) to be so held, and appointments to be so made...." Whether the Government will carry on the proposed elections according to the laws in force in Kerala which govern ministerial actions or whether the Union Government propose to have another Bill, in the exercise of the powers which are conferred under the Proclamation, by which the future elections will be governed, that also is not known.

Therefore, even though the Government has stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that they merely want to extend the term of office, that is not so. They want to do something more about which this hon. House is not made aware. In the light of these provisions, therefore, I would like to ask the hon. Deputy Minister in charge of the Bill to tell this House whether elections in Kerala to the legislative Assembly are likely to be held earlier than the elections to the municipalities or whether the elections to the Legislative Assembly are going to be held later. In case, Sir, the elections to the Legislative Assembly are to be held earlier, then such a Bill is superfluous, because whosoever will constitute the Government later on, after the elections to the Legislative Assembly take place, that Government will be competent to bring in a Bill to govern the elections to future municipalities. But, if the elections are to take place later, then probably such a thing may be necessary. In view of this, if the hon. Deputy Minister has any information with regard to the holding of elections to the Kerala Legislative Assembly and if that can be also told to this House, it will be much more convenient to understand the provisions of the Bill.

Shrimati Alva: Sir, I want to begin with the last speaker. He said that he does not know what Bills are being repealed. May I refer him to the Lok Sabha Bulletin Part II where five copies of each of the Bills that are to be repealed are stated to be lying in the Library?

13 hrs.

Shri B. C. Kamble: They are not available.

Shrimati Alva: That may be so, but he said that he did not have the list of the Bills. The list is given in the bulletin.

Then, when he refers to the Government, it means the Government of the State. If I now enter into a discussion we would all be going beyond the scope of the Bill. Shri Narayanankutty Menon, of course, went beyond the scope of the Bill. The purpose of this Bill is only to get over the present difficulty of seeing that the terms of the present Corporation and the municipalities do not expire. Therefore, we are proposing to give them a time-limit up to 1st September, 1960. It is not that the election should be held only at the end of six months, eight months, ten months or twelve months. Whenever normalcy prevails and there is calm, election could be held and the new bodies could come into existence.

Then I think there was a measure —I am speaking subject to correction—before the Kerala Assembly which reached up to the Select Committee stage, and then the Ministry went out of office. It is only when a new Assembly is elected and it meets that these measures could be taken up by the State Assembly.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon spoke about public opinion and the role that the local self-government bodies took unto themselves. I do not wish to go into controversies again because it is a subject on which, even when a harmless Bill like this is discussed, we go into controversies. I think now at least calmness should prevail and we should give time to the Corporation and the other municipalities to carry on their function. We all know how important these functions are for the local self-government bodies, and we know how important it is even in other cities even without the promulgation of such measures of far-reaching importance—even in the Bombay Municipality, in times of trouble, they have carried on for two or three terms. Therefore, here, in this measure, we only want to extend the time-limit by which they could go on functioning in the proper manner so that when the time for election comes, they could again be elected.

Shri Kuttikrishnan Nair on this side, I think, has answered Shri Narayanankutty Menon fully, and it is no use going into these points again, namely, how the municipalities and the panchayats passed resolutions and how they either scuttled the local Ministry or the local Government, etc. I need not go into these points today.

Sir, I have nothing more to say except that, without going into all these detailed facts, we want, by this measure, to extend the lifetime of the municipalities and the panchayats. I commend the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

> "That the Bill to provide for the further extension of the term of Office of the Mayor and other councillors and chairmen of standing committees of the Corporation of Trivandrum, and of the councillors of municipalities; and to provide for the recovery in certain cases of arrears of cesses, rates, taxes, fees or other sums due to Panchayats, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: There are no amendments. The question is:

> "That clauses 2 to 7, clause 1, the Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 7, clause 1, the Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shrimati Alva: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

13.04 hrs.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS BILL

Mr. Speaker: Shri Ajit Prasad Jain—Shri M. V. Krishnappa. The question may arise as to what happens when a Minister has tabled a motion and has subsequently resigned and whether another Minister may move the motion.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): The motion goes phut.

Mr. Speaker: The Deputy Minister steps into the shoes of the Minister.

Shri Warior (Trichur): If it is an ordinary Member and if he is absent or has resigned, can the motion be moved?

Mr. Speaker: There is a special provision in the rules which says that a 'Minister' means any Member of the Government.

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): Since this morning I have answered all the questions that were in the name of Shri A. P. Jain, it means I am already acting as Minister!

Mr. Speaker: The House wishes that the Deputy Minister may become a senior Minister!

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I beg to move:

That this House concurs in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that the House do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to prevent the infliction of unnecessary pain or suffering on animals and for that purpose to amend the law relating to the prevention of cruelty to animals, made in the motion adopted by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 13th August, 1959 and communicated to this House on the 17th August, 1959 and resolves that the following members of Lok Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee, namely Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, Shri M. L. Dwivedi, Shri Masuriya Din, Shri Har Prasad Singh, Shri K. G. Wodeyar, Shrimati Mafida Ahmed, Shrimati Subhadra Joshi, Shri Chapalakanta Bhattacharyya, Kumari Mothey Vedakumari, Shri C. R. Narasimhan, Shri M. K. Jinachandran, Shri Kanhaiyalal Khadiwala, Shri Mohanlal Baklival, Shri Inder J. Malhotra, Shri Laxmanrao Shrawanji Bhatkar, Shri Akbarbhai Chavda, Shri Anirudha Sinha, Shri Chandramani Lal Choudhry, Shri K. S. Ramaswamy, Shrimati Uma Nehru, Shri T. C. N. Menon, Shri Baishnab Charan Mullick, Shri Jagdish Awasthi, Shri Amjad Ali, Shri Kamal Singh, Shri Balasaheb Salunke, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, Dr. Sushila Nayar; and Shri S. K. Patil.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Has he obtained the consent of all those Members?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Yes, Sir. Only with the consent of the Members I made the motion.

Hon. Members are aware that this Bill is the outcome of long and varied discussions in the past. On the 5th

[Shri M. V. Krishnappa.]

March, 1954, on the floor of the Rajya Sabha, Shrimati Rukmini Devi Arundale introduced a Bill entitled "The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Bill, 1953". During the debate on this Bill, the Prime Minister gave his support to the basic approach to the problem but he did not agree to a number of clauses in that Bill. Thereafter, on the assurance of the Government that a Committee would be appointed to look into this matter, the Bill was withdrawn by the mover.

The Government of India accepted the need for a thorough enquiry into the position relating to prevention of cruelty to animals and set up a Committee through a Government resolution on the 16th August, 1954. According to the terms of reference the Committee was required to go into the whole question relating to prevention of cruelty to animals, examine the present legislation in the country and corresponding legislation in other civilized countries, clearly define the word 'animal' for the purpose of the legislation and make such recommendations as are considered necessary having regard to the requirements of scientific and medical research and medical and veterinary treatment, dietary requirements of population, modern methods of slaughtering animals, etc. The Committee as constituted at that time consisted of 13 official and non-official members with Shri V. K. Krishna Menon as Chairman. The personnel of the Committee underwent some changes and later Shri V. B. Gandhi, M.P., and Shrimati Rukmini Devi Arundale were appointed as Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Committee respectively.

After an intensive local study of the problem in various States and after collecting evidence from the State Governments, local bodies, medical authorities, research institutions, humanitarian organisations and also distinguished individuals, the Committee submitted its report on the 23rd March, 1957. The Committee, in their report, drew our attention to a number of deficiencies in the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890. As already stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the existing Act has a restricted scope. The operation of the Act is confined to big towns and cities and there too in municipal limits only. The legislation enacted on the subject by the various State Governments is not uniform. The Act defines animal as meaning 'any domestic or captured animal' only, leaving out other animals, an whom also cruelty is inflicted. The existing Act does not provide for punishment of certain acts of cruelty. The penalty provided under the existing Act in respect of certain offences is also inadequate.

These deficiencies and the measures recommended by the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Committee to overcome the same have been the subject of frequent discussions in the Parliament. I have, from time to time, been answering various questions in both the Houses relating to the Committee's report, recommendations contained therein and the action taken or proposed to be taken on the same. I introduced the Bill in the Rajya Sabha on the 13th March, 1959. The Rajya Sabha considered the Bill on the 12th and 13th of this month and adopted a motion to refer the Bill to a Joint Committee of both the Houses.

The Bill that I have introduced purports to give effect to certain recommendations of the Committee which required Central legislation. The Bill is intended to repeal the Act of 1890, and substitute it by fresh legislation which will remove its shortcomings and enlarge its scope. For instance, the Bill, when passed, will extend to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir and will be uniform in its application to all States. It has

defined animal to mean "every species of animal (other than human beings) and every species of bird". It provides for the punishment of certain offences which are not included in the existing Act, and the need for a more severe penalty in some cases. In addition, the Bill provides for the following entirely new measures for animal welfare:

(i) It provides for the constitution at the Centre of an Animal Welfare Board with the object of promoting measures for animal welfare;

(ii) It empowers the Government of India to set up a Committee to regulate the conditions under which experiments on animals can be performed in order to avoid unnecessary pain and suffering; and

(iii) It provides for licensing and regulating the training and performances of animals for the purpose of any entertainment to which the public are admitted through sale of tickets.

Here I must express my sincere appreciation of the valuable work done by the Committee. We have gone carefully through the various clauses of the Bill prepared by the Committee and, as a result of this examination, considered it necessary to modify the draft in some cases. In doing so, one of our objects was to avoid highly controversial issues which would have rendered the implementation of the law difficult. I shall now proceed to describe briefly the principal differences between the Bill under consideration and the draft Bill prepared by the Committee.

Deletion of Chapter V of the draft Bill: The most important difference is the omission of the chapter which dealt with slaughter of animals. In this Chapter, the Committee had included an enabling provision prohibiting slaughter of animals unless they were first rendered insensible to pain by such mechanical, electrical, chemical or other means as the Central Government may, by notification, specify and no notification shall be issued unless the Central Government was satisfied that adequate arrangements for enforcement exist. This Chapter was intended to apply only to such States or to such areas in any State as the Central Government, after consultation with the State Governments concerned may, by notification, specify. Such methods cannot, however, be introduced in this country until a strong public opinion has been built up in their support, particularly in view of the religious sentiment involved in the traditional methods of slaughter practised by different communities such as *halal* by Muslims, *jhatka* by Sikhs etc. Some research is also necessary to enable Government to decide the method which would be most effective and suitable in Indian conditions. One of the functions of the Board under sub-clause (e) of clause 9 of the Bill will be to look into this. Considering all these aspects, the Government felt that it would not be advisable to include this chapter in the Bill.

Clauses 14 and 15 of the draft Bill prepared by the Committee provided for the constitution by the Central Government of a Committee to control experimentation on animals. The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Committee had themselves come to the conclusion that the conditions under which experimentation on animals are carried out in the country are generally not unsatisfactory. So far as the Government are aware, Indian workers generally deal with animals humanely. It was not, therefore, considered necessary to appoint a Committee immediately. An enabling provision has, however, been made for setting up such a Committee as and when necessary on the recommendations of the Animal Welfare Board.

The next important change has been made in clause 21. The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Committee defined a performing animal ("exhibit") to

[Shri M. V. Krishnappa]

mean exhibit at any entertainment to which the public are admitted or exhibit in any street or other public place, whether on payment of money or otherwise. I am, however, of the view that under the existing circumstances, it will not be desirable to bring street performances within the purview of the proposed legislation on account of the difficulty and hardship involved in the registration of such performers. The provision has, therefore, been restricted to entertainments to which the public are admitted through sale of tickets.

Clause 9(d) of the draft Bill prepared by the Committee included among the functions of the Animal Welfare Board, provision for supplying animals on hire or otherwise to persons in need of them when their animals are incapacitated for work on account of illness or any other cause. Hon. Members will appreciate that under the existing circumstances neither the Government nor the proposed Animal Welfare Board can undertake the responsibility of supplying healthy animals to owners of sick or otherwise incapacitated animals.

The use of spur or other similar contrivance with sharp points on any animal has been declared by the Committee as an offence punishable with fine up to Rs. 50 or with imprisonment up to one month, or with both, in clause 11(c) of the draft Bill. We have deleted this clause from the Bill under consideration. As the hon. Members are aware, the use of 'spur' is common in ploughing and horse-riding. It will, therefore, be difficult in actual practice to distinguish between an offence which is punishable and one which is not. The provision is also difficult of enforcement.

Clause 11(m) of the Committee's Bill has come in the new Bill as clause 11(1). From this clause we have deleted the words "needlessly kills or causes to be killed". This has been done because killing for sport cannot be prohibited.

Clauses 11(n) and 11(o) of the Committee's Bill have also been deleted. Some other minor changes have also been made.

As stated in the Financial Memorandum on the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Bill, 1959, funds will have to be made available to the Animals Welfare Board as and when it is set up. It is proposed to make an annual *ad hoc* grant of Rs. 25,000 to the Board from the Consolidated Fund for the first two years of its establishment. For obvious reasons, it is not possible to envisage at this stage how the Board will shape itself and to what extent it will succeed in eliciting public response in the shape of contributions and donations. In any case, as about 3 1|2 years of the Second Plan period are already over, we have suggested inclusion of a provision of Rs. 37·5 lakhs for implementing the recommendations of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Committee during the Third Plan period.

The Rajya Sabha have discussed this and, as I have stated, some useful suggestions have been made by them. It has been felt by some hon. Members that this Bill is not comprehensive and it does not provide enough of punishment for some offences. But this is a very comprehensive proposal. We know only too well the importance of livestock in India, especially in the agricultural economy, where the cattle has to play a prominent role, especially in the day to day life of the farmer, who has been dealing with them since generations. Cattle has been very useful to them. It gives them milk, it gives them meat, it gives them manure and wool. Even after its death, its bones and skins are very useful. It has served mankind

so well. But man has always been unkind towards animals, especially so in India. In India, of all animals the cow plays a very prominent part. It is a pity to see that the cow is the most neglected animal in India. We neglect it. The indifference that we show towards the cow is something colossal. We see that the cow, instead of becoming a useful animal, is becoming a pest. In many parts of this country cows are being left as stray and wild cattle and instead of doing service to mankind they are trying to harm him. It is said that in other countries man eats the cow. Here, the cow has started eating man because of our long neglect and indifference towards the cow.

Cow has brought culture to man. These animals have brought culture to man. The cow cultured men. If there is any doubt, I would just narrate an instance of my own village. There was a wise man in my village.

An Hon. Member: Only one?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: He was well-to-do. He had a nagging wife. The wise man, instead of purchasing jewels to please his wife, actually spent Rs. 800/- to purchase a good cow. It gave him not less than ten seers of milk daily. I can say that from the day that good cow entered his house the lady, who used to be a nagging, troublesome and quarrelsome lady, when she saw a nice good cow which gave ten seers of milk, started nursing her because it gave ten seers of milk. The lady took so much interest in the cow that all her time, from morning till evening, was spent in feeding the cow and milching it and selling the milk which gave her money. She gave some money to the husband and pocketed some for small savings. In that way there was happiness in that family after that cow entered that family. I can say that it is a real instance. It is how by the entrance of a good cow in that unhappy family it brought culture to that nagging lady. That lady was so busy from morning till evening that she had no time to quarrel with her husband. She had to look after the cow and milch her. So, that cow brought culture to that family. This is so in many cases. A good cow in every house in India will bring happiness to that family. Not only happiness, but it will give milk, it will give manure, it will give work, it will keep one away from idleness which is a very bad thing in Indian conditions and it will engage the whole family. The family will become cultured.

In this report cruelty has never been defined. Either in this country or in other countries the word cruelty has not been defined in precise terms. In some places they say that indifference is cruelty. Certainly, indifference towards animals is the greatest cruelty that man can commit.

Because of neglect and indifference of this cattle wealth in India, there is all-round starvation. Neither can man get enough of food nor can animals be useful to man. In this country, the birthplace of Mahavir, Buddha, Mahatma Gandhi and Asoka, who are known for *ahimsa*, compassion to livestock, kindness and humanitarianism, from the ancient times we boast of it but still we misrepresent the whole thing. We start hating the animals. Indifference is shown towards the animals. Animals which are to be useful to man, instead of being useful to him, are proving a burden to him, specially the cow. We are now thinking of specially reorganising our agriculture. In reorganising agriculture the cow has to play a very prominent role. It is not the co-operative farm, it is the cow operative farm. Cow has to operate in every small family. The co-operative farm has to be cow operative farm, where the cow has to farm and has to give all the happiness to mankind.

With these words, I move. I think the Joint Committee will go into the discussions of the other House also

[Shri M. V. Krishnappa]

and try to amend the Bill wherever it is necessary and give its full suggestions.

Mr. Speaker Motion moved:

That this House concurs in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that the House do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to prevent the infliction of unnecessary pain or suffering on animals and for that purpose to amend the law relating to the prevention of cruelty to animals, made in the motion adopted by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 13th August, 1959 and communicated to this House on the 17th August, 1959 and resolves that the following members of Lok Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee, namely, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, Shri M. L. Dwivedi, Shri Masuriya Din, Shri Har Prasad Singh, Shri K. G. Wodeyar, Shrimati Mafida Ahmed, Shrimati Subhadra Joshi, Shri Chapalakanta Bhattacharayya, Kumari Mothey Vedakumari, Shri C. R. Narasimhan, Shri M. K. Jinachandran, Shri Kanhaiyalal Khadiwala, Shri Mohanlal Bakliwal, Shri Inder J. Malhotra, Shri Laxmanrao Shrawanji Bhatkar, Shri Akbarbhai Chavda, Shri Anirudha Sinha, Shri Chandramani Lal Choudhry, Shri K. S. Ramaswamy, Shrimati Uma Nehru, Shri T. C. N. Menon, Shri Baishnab Charan Mullick, Shri Jagdish Awasthi, Shri Amjad Ali, Shri Kamal Singh, Shri Balasaheb Salunke, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, Dr. Sushila Nayar; and Shri S. K. Patil.

Only those hon. Members, who are not members of the Joint Committee, will participate in the discussion.

Shri Naushir Bharucha rose—

Mr. Speaker: Shri Bharucha is not on the Committee?

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): I am not on the Committee.

I desire to speak on only one aspect of this Bill. I am sure so far as the general principle of prevention of cruelty to animals is concerned it is a thing which is preached by all religions and I do not think that anybody would be against it. Unfortunately, I find that so far as Chapter IV dealing with experimentation on animals is concerned, that is a chapter which causes us concern. It will be seen that so far as the scheme of Chapter IV is concerned, it excludes experiments on animals for the purpose of advancement of scientific knowledge. But while there is this general exemption for experiments for such purposes the following part of Chapter IV proposes the constitution of a committee as the discretion of the Government which committee may supervise and control experiments on animals. It will be the duty of this committee to see that animals are not subjected to unnecessary pain before, during or after experiments and the committee is also empowered to make rules for the purpose of carrying on its work.

13.27 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

This Bill seeks to replace an Act of 1890 but it would seem that we are still not emerging from the mentality prevailing in 1890. We are forgetting the fact that the modern age is an age of advancement of learning and anything that contributes towards it, whether we experiment on animals or otherwise, should not be interfered with at all. It may be argued that so far as the scheme of Chapter IV is concerned, it will not interfere with genuine, *bona fide* experiments and only where experiments are conducted by people who are not either authorised or who have not the necessary training for the purpose, the committee will intervene. But the powers which are proposed to be given to the committee are so vast that, for instance, the

committee will interfere where experiments on animals are carried on if it is of the opinion that these experiments can be avoided and replaced by books, models, films or other equally efficacious media of instruction. It also says that experiments are not to be performed merely for the purpose of acquiring manual skill.

Now I would like the House to consider this case. Bearing fully well in the mind that dumb animals have got to be protected—it is our duty—I place acquisition of knowledge in the forefront of everything. If as a result of that there is cruelty to be practised on animals I am one of those who will advocate practising of such cruelty which is absolutely unavoidable. In fact, I am of the opinion that there should be no restriction whatsoever, where experiments are being carried on, either by a committee or any other officious board for interfering with such experiments. What will be the result of this?

Suppose a particular institution carries on experiments for the purpose of determining the reaction in the case of fracture of the spine. In such cases actually with one stroke the spine of an animal is severed in order to find out what the reactions of that animal are. It is a very cruel type of experiment and the animal is rendered completely useless. But it is such a purpose that this type of experiments have to be repeatedly performed. Suppose a sentimental committee—and I am sure that people who serve on this committee will have more sentiments than knowledge—for morbid sentiments rather than reason and out of the purest and best of intentions keep on interfering with these experiments. Supposing an institution, for the purpose of advancing learning, is carrying on this experiment, as the Bill stands, it will be open to the Committee to go and inspect the premises and stop the experiment. Who is going to judge whether the experiment is being performed in a proper way or not? The Committee. The Committee has no scientific knowledge for that purpose. It will be largely composed of society ladies who will have more sentiment than either skill or knowledge, with the result that it will keep on interfering with these experiments. It may be that ultimately in a court of law, the performers of this experiment may be acquitted. But, no institution would like to have popular resentment created against it by even being accused in a case like this. For the reputation of an institution, even if a case is brought to a court against it, it is a big stigma. The Committee would be interfering with this type of experiment. I think the entire Chapter IV relating to experimentation on animals requires to be dropped. The only thing to be kept is this. Where the experiment is for the purpose of advancing knowledge by new discovery of physiological or other knowledge, such experiments must be completely excluded. I am prepared to make one exception to that. Where experiments are being carried on, not by an institution, but by individuals who have obviously no skill or knowledge, those officers on whom the duty is laid to prevent cruelty to animals, can take up the matter to the court and get them punished. One can understand that. Barring that, no other experimenter either in a school or college or in scientific institutions should be left in any doubt that there is a possibility of somebody interfering with him. It has been mentioned that the Committee can interfere in the case of any experiments, even those performed by medical college students or any one else, which experiment it thinks is cruelly performed for the purpose of acquiring manual skill. Manual skill in surgery is a most important thing. Unless manual skill is acquired by a doctor by repeatedly experimenting and causing an amount of cruelty which inexperience or want of skill causes at first. How is it possible to carry on an experiment when you prevent that and say that it shall not be carried on for acquiring manual skill

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

and efficiency? I think all this requires to be carefully considered and that ought to be excluded.

I am of opinion—my views may be considered radical and they may even be resented by some—that not only animals are fit subjects for experimentation, but I would go a step further and say that human beings, criminals who have been sentenced to death are fit subjects. The experiments are of a dangerous character for acquiring knowledge in medical science may be performed on such condemned men with their consent. If such people survive, I would say that they should be offered their release. On this basis, experiments may be performed on condemned human beings. There is nothing wrong in that. After all, what is the principle on which they are condemned to death? It is that a person has committed an offence against society. When he offers himself for a dangerous experiment to serve society and promote knowledge, I would say he should be entitled to freedom. Therefore, let us not be bogged down by the mentality of 1890. Let us emerge from it and with a rather firm and stout heart let us say that experiments we shall perform and nothing shall interfere in the performance of these experiments except in the most obvious case of crude experiments cruelly performed by unskilled persons. I think this is a very important thing, particularly at a time when we want to have medical knowledge extended over a wide field. It is very necessary that advancement of learning must not be stopped or hindered by any threat of interference by anybody or any committee. I hope the Joint Committee will take that fact into consideration.

श्री रामजी वर्मा (देवरिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भारतवर्ष जो कि ऋषि, मुनियों और संतों का मुल्क रहा है और यह वह देश है जहां कि अहिंसा की महिमा गायी गयी है और जिस भारत भूमि पर कि गौतम बुद्ध, महावीर जैसे महर्षि हो चुके हैं। हमारे देश में केवल मनुष्यों के प्रति ही दया और अहिंसा का भाव नहीं होना चाहिए बल्कि इस मुल्क में जानवरों के प्रति और पशु पक्षियों के प्रति भी अहिंसा का भाव रहा है और शायद इससे किसी को विरोध न हो कि भारतवर्ष की जो संस्कृति है उसकी महत्ता इसी में है कि मानव समाज के प्रति ही नहीं बल्कि जीव मात्र के प्रति भी करुणा और दया की व्यवस्था इस भारतीय संस्कृति में रही है।

आज भी खाद्य की दृष्टि से और हर दृष्टि से भारतवर्ष बहुत कुछ असमर्थ हो गया है क्योंकि हजारों वर्षों की गुलामी में यह देश रहता आया है। आज भले ही इस मुल्क में लोगों को भरपेट भोजन खाने को न मिलता हो लेकिन यहां पर आज के दिन भी पशुओं और चिड़ियों आदि के लिए अपने राशन में से कुछ अंश उनके लिए निकाल देने की व्यवस्था है। गरीब से गरीब लोग भी देहातों में पशुओं और चींटियों को खिला कर तब भोजन करते हैं। यह इस मुल्क की विशेषता रही है। लेकिन आज कुछ ऐसी हालत और माहौल बन गया है कि आज अगर कहा जाय कि पशुओं का वध नहीं होना चाहिए और पशुओं के साथ अहिंसा का बर्ताव किया जाय तो शायद सरकार की एकोनामी ढीली हो जाय। आज भारतवर्ष में खाद्यान्न नहीं होता और गेहूं, चावल आदि लोगों को भरपूर नहीं मिलते। ऐसी हालत में यदि यह कह दिया जाय कि यह मुल्क एकदम अहिंसक हो जाय, मछली न खाये और वन्य जानवरों का शिकार न करे तो शायद यह चलने वाला नहीं है और यह यहां के खाद्यान्न का एक बहुत बड़ा अंग भी है। ऐसी हालत में इस शताब्दी में हमारे लिए यह कहना और सोचना मुश्किल हो गया है कि क्या तरीका और कौन सा ढंग इस मुल्क में अपनाया जाय क्योंकि यह आप क्यों भूल जाते हैं कि हमारा देश ऋषियों और मुनियों का देश रहा है। यह देश अहिंसा को बहुत मान्यता देता रहा है,

लेकिन अहिंसक होने के बावजूद इस मुल्क में बहुत से लोग हरिणों और मछलियों का शिकार करके अपने भोजन की व्यवस्था करते हैं। ऐसी हालत में हम क्या करें यह आज सरकार के सामने, समाज के सामने और जो लोग एक नई संस्कृति और परम्परा कायम करना चाहते हैं उनके सामने एक भारी अड़चन है।

मैं आपसे कहूं कि इस देश में जहां के लिए यह कहा जाता था कि यहां पर घी, दूध की नदियां बहती थीं वहां पर आज कैसी शोचनीय अवस्था है। हमारे देश में पशुधन का निरन्तर ह्रास हो रहा है। इस देश में पशुओं का पालन सिर्फ इसीलिए नहीं होता था कि हमारी कृषि बहुत कुछ पशुओं पर निर्भर करती थी और करती है बल्कि उन पशुओं के बाईप्राडेक्टस दूध दही आदि भी मिल जात थे। मैं तो इस मत का हूं कि आज भी यदि हम अपने पशुधन की रक्षा कर सकें और उनकी उन्नति कर सकें तो जहां हमारा देश कृषि के मामले में आत्मनिर्भरता की ओर बढ़ सकेगा वहां इस देश में आज जो घी और दूध की कमी पाई जाती है वह कमी भी दूर हो सकेगी। ऐसा करके हम दुनिया के सामने एक नमूना पेश करेंगे किन्तु यह कब तक हो सकेगा यह कुछ कहा नहीं जा सकता।

मुझे यह देख कर खुशी हुई कि सरकार यह बिल इस उद्देश्य से लाई है ताकि पशुओं पर बेरहमी न की जाय और उनके साथ अमानवीय व्यवहार न किया जाय। मैं जहां इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूं वहां यह जरूर कहूंगा कि इसका स्कोप बढ़ना चाहिए। हमारे श्री भरूचा ने जो एक्सपेरीमेंट्स के लिए जानवरों का प्रयोग करने की बात कही है वह किसी हद तक ठीक हो सकती है और उन तरीकों के जरिए आजकल मेडिकल साइंस में जो उन्नति हुई है उसको डिनाई नहीं किया जा सकता। लेकिन मैं तो कहूंगा कि मानव उद्धार के लिए, मानव रक्षा के लिए यदि आप इन तरीके के प्रयोग करते हैं तो क्या साइंस इस रास्ते पर नहीं जा सकती कि हम पशुओं की भी रक्षा करते हुए और पशुओं के साथ भी दया भाव रखते हुए उनको टौचर न करें और उनको सतायें नहीं? मैं समझता हूं कि बहुत सी चिकित्सा पद्धतियां ऐसी भी हैं जिनमें कि पशुओं के साथ बेरहमी नहीं की जाती और उनको टौचर नहीं किया जाता। आयुर्वेदिक, यूनानी, होमियोपैथी आदि ऐसी ही पद्धतियां हैं और उनके लिए यह कोई नहीं कह सकता कि वह पद्धतियां बेकार हैं। मैं यह भी नहीं मान सकता कि बगैर पशुओं को सताये हुए और अन्य ढंग से यह मेडिकल एक्सपेरीमेंट्स किये ही नहीं जा सकते। हमारा देश एक खेतिहर मुल्क है और पशुधन की रक्षा किये बिना और उसको बढ़ाये बिना हम अपने देश की कृषि की उन्नति नहीं कर सकते। अब हमारे यहां खेती का विस्तार तो बढ़ रहा है और पिछले दस वर्ष के आंकड़ों से यह सिद्ध हो जाता है कि पहले जितनी भूमि पर खेती होती थी अब उससे अधिक भूमि पर खेती की जा रही है फिर भी हालत यह है कि उतना खाद्यान्न अब प्राप्त नहीं कर पाते हैं जितना कि १० साल पहले प्राप्त होता था। आखिर इसका कारण क्या है? अब खेती के लिए पहला आवश्यक अंग पशु है और जाहिर है कि अगर आपका पशुधन नहीं बढ़ेगा तो आपकी खेती भी नहीं बढ़ सकती। हमारे देश में पशुधन का निरन्तर ह्रास हो रहा है और हमारे किसान भी इस चीज को समझते हैं कि बिना पशुओं के हम अपने खाद्यान्न की पैदावार नहीं बढ़ा सकते। लेकिन यह खेद का विषय है कि यह सब जानते हुए भी आज हम देख रहे हैं कि वे एक एक इंच जमीन तो जोत लेते हैं लेकिन पशुओं के चरागाहों के वास्ते कुछ भी जगह नहीं छोड़ते। पशुओं के लिए चारे की व्यवस्था न करना और उनके लिए चरागाह न छोड़ना भी पशुओं के इस बेरहमी करना है। यदि आप चाहते हैं कि इस मुल्क की कृषि की पैदावार बढ़े तो उसके लिए पशुधन का भी बढ़ाया जाना आवश्यक

[श्री रामजी वर्मा]

है। पशुधन का बढ़ाया जाना न केवल दूध और दही की दृष्टि से बल्कि खेती की दृष्टि से भी जरूरी है। और बिना चरागाहों की व्यवस्था किये हुए आप अपना पशुधन का विकास नहीं कर सकते और उसकी रक्षा नहीं कर सकते। आप खेती के विस्तार में कमी करें और पशुओं की संख्या बढ़ायें और उनके लिये चरागाहों का प्रबन्ध करें और मुझे पूर्ण विश्वास है कि ऐसा करने से आप का खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा। इसलिए चरागाहों के वास्ते भूमि छोड़ने की व्यवस्था अवश्य होनी चाहिये।

इसके अतिरिक्त हम देखते हैं कि आज उन पशुओं के लिए जिनको कि हम खेती के काम में लाते हैं जिनको कि हम बोझा ढोने के काम में लाते हैं या जो पालतू जानवर होते हैं उनके लिए दवादारू का कोई माकूल प्रबन्ध नहीं है। गांवों में तो कोई प्रबन्ध है ही नहीं कस्बों में भले ही मनुष्यों के लिए अस्पताल हों और साथ ही पशुओं की चिकित्सा के वास्ते भी कहीं छोटे मोटे अस्पताल हों लेकिन गांवों में तो उनकी चिकित्सा का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है। आप इक्के और तांगे में जोते जाने वाले घोड़ों को देखिये। मैं यहीं दिल्ली की बात कह सकता हूं छोटे छोटे कस्बों की तो बात ही क्या आमतौर पर आपको ऐसे घोड़े जुते हुए मिलेंगे जिनके कि शरीर पर व्रण है और उनको और अन्य रोग लगे होते हैं लेकिन उनकी चिकित्सा की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की जाती। जो लोग इन को तांगों और इक्कों में जोतते हैं वे उनके साथ निहायत बेरहमी से पेश आते हैं और बस उनसे पैसा ही पैदा करना जानते हैं। एक तरह से हम अपने स्वार्थ को भूल गये हैं जिनके जरिए हमारा स्वार्थ चलता है कम से कम उनको तो हम जीवित रक्खें और आरोग्य रक्खें। मैं तो चाहता हूं कि इसकी व्यवस्था आप कानून के जरिए करें कि रोगी पशु से कोई देहात में काम न लिया जाय और सवारी में न जोता जाय। मैं चाहता हूं कि अन्य पशु पक्षियों के लिए भी इस तरह की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। आपने बहुत से कानून बनाये हैं जंगलों के लिए जहां जंगली जानवर रहते हैं। लेकिन आंकड़ों से मालूम होता है कि बहुत से स्पीसीज खत्म हो गये हैं। आप यह तै न कर लीजिए कि यह सारी सृष्टि केवल मनुष्यों के लिए ही है। मानव समाज के लिए पशु पक्षी और जंगल के जानवर भी आवश्यक हैं। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि बहुत से जंगली जानवरों के स्पीसीज खत्म हो रहे हैं जैसे जंगली सुअर है या जंगली डक है। उनकी सुरक्षा का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये। आपने शिकार के लिये नियम बनाया है कि १५ जून और १५ अक्तूबर के बीच शिकार न किया जाये लेकिन लोग शिकार इस समय भी करते हैं पोचिंग करते हैं और बहुत से जानवरों को ऐसे ही मार देते हैं। इसको रोकने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। इन जंगली जानवरों का गलत तरीके से शिकार होता है और ये वहीं सड़ते रहते हैं। इसको रोकना चाहिए। इस बारे में आपको सख्ती करने की जरूरत है। आपको जंगल के बारे में इस कानून को सख्त करना होगा।

मैं आपसे कहूं कि यह राम और कृष्ण का देश है और यहां बहुत से जानवरों की पूजा होती है। हिन्दू गऊ की पूजा करते हैं और बन्दर को भी आदर की दृष्टि से देखा जाता है। तो जो कानून हो वह जनता की भावनाओं का ध्यान रखते हुए बनाना चाहिये। लेकिन आज हम देखते हैं कि सरकार विदेशी मुद्रा का अर्जन करने के लिए बन्दरों को बाहर भेजती है। और इस प्रकार केवल २७ लाख की विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त होती है। इतने से लाभ के लिए सरकार बड़ी संख्या में बन्दरों को जिनके प्रति भारतवर्ष में एक बड़े वर्ग की पूज्य भावनाएं हैं बाहर भेजती है। मैं समझता हूं कि विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करने के और भी बहुत से तरीके हो सकते हैं। हमारे देश में ऐसे भी लोग हैं जो रोगी पशुओं से काम लेकर पैसा कमाते हैं। इसी तरह जो हमारी सरकार २७ लाख के लिये बन्दरों का निर्यात करती है

यह आपके लिए और सरकार के लिए शर्म की बात है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह तो सब के लिए शर्म की बात है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : उनके लिए नहीं है क्योंकि वह तो उसके खिलाफ आवाज उठा रहे हैं ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : लेकिन वह तो आपके लिए भी कह रहे हैं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो हुआ । लेकिन वह तो उसके खिलाफ आवाज उठा रहे हैं ।

चौ० रणबीर सिंह (रोहतक) : लेकिन जिसका यह खेत खाते हैं वह क्या करे ?

श्री रामजी वर्मा : पैदावार इसलिए नहीं घट रही है कि बन्दर खेत खा जाते हैं लेकिन इसलिए पैदावार कम हो रही है कि आपके पास खाद वगैरह नहीं है । यदि पशु अधिक मात्रा में हों तब तो पैदावार और ज्यादा होगी । खेतों में तो आज से दस वर्ष पहले ज्यादा पैदावार होती थी । आज कम क्यों होती है इसका कारण यही है कि हमारे पास साधन कम हैं । बन्दरों के कारण कम नहीं हुई है । अधिक मात्रा में पशु होने से तो मानव समाज का लाभ ही होगा ।

बरेली में एक दवाओं का इंस्टीट्यूट है । वहां पर दवा के लिए भैंसों का इतना खून निकाल लिया जाता है कि वे बेकार हो जाती हैं । अगर मैं कहूं कि दवा का कोई और प्रकार होना चाहिए तो उसका कोई असर नहीं होगा क्योंकि आप जिस मार्ग पर चल रहे हैं उसको बदलेंगे नहीं । इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि उनका इतनी मात्रा में खून निकाला जाये ताकि वे उसके बाद भी अच्छी तरह से जीवित रह सकें ।

मुझे इतना ही कहना था । चूंकि यह बिल ज्वाइंट कमेटी के सामने जायेगा इसलिये मैं समझता हूं कि वहां माननीय सदस्य इसके हर पहलू पर विचार करेंगे और एक ऐसा कानून पेश करेंगे जिसमें प्रकट हो कि हमारे यहां न सिर्फ मानव के लिए ही बल्कि पशुओं और पक्षियों के लिए भी क्या भावना है ।

चौ० रणबीर सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए मैं यह कहे बिना नहीं रह सकता कि हमारे देश में पशुओं और पक्षियों के प्रति दया करने की और उनका पालन करने की भावना शुरू से रही है । लेकिन अगर आज अगर हम अपने पशुओं का दूसरे देशों के साथ मुकाबला करें जहां वह भावना नहीं है जो कि हमारे देश में है तो हम अपने पशुओं में और उनके पशुओं में बड़ा फर्क पाते हैं । इस कानून में यह रखा गया है कि एक बोर्ड बनाया जायेगा जो कि पशुओं के प्रति हमदर्दी पैदा करने के लिये आरगेनाइजेशन को सहायता देगा । लेकिन ऐसी संस्थाओं की इस देश में कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है । पहले ही लोग इस देश में जहां तक जबानी हमदर्दी का ताल्लुक है पशुओं के साथ जबानी हमदर्दी रखते हैं । लेकिन वह हमदर्दी जबान से आगे नहीं जाती । जो भाई हमदर्दी रखते हैं बन्दर के साथ, जो भाई हमदर्दी रखते हैं गऊ के साथ जब ये जानवर उनकी दुकान के सामने जाते हैं तो वे उनके पीछे लाठी लेकर भागते हैं । लेकिन जब वह जानवर किसी दूसरे का खेत चरते हैं और उसका नुकसान करते हैं तो उनकी हमदर्दी उन जानवरों के साथ रहती है, चूंकि उनका अपना कोई नुकसान नहीं है । शायद वह लोग यह समझते हैं कि बन्दरों के फसल को खाने से ज्यादा पैदावार होती है । लेकिन जिसने मेहनत से खेत कमाया है और गन्ना या अनाज पैदा किया है उसकी फसल को जब बन्दर खाते हैं तो वह अनुभव करता है कि यह पशु पक्षियों की हमदर्दी किस हद तक जानी चाहिये ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, लेकिन इस सारी भावना के बावजूद, जैसा कि मैं ने शुरू में कहा, जब हम अपने देश के पशुओं का मुकाबला

[चौ० रणवीर सिंह]

दूसरे देशों के पशुओं से करते हैं तो हमारा सिर शर्म से झुक जाता है । मैं किसी देश के नाम का हवाला नहीं दूंगा मैं केवल इतना ही कहूंगा कि दूसरे देशों के अन्दर जो गायें हैं वे हाथी जैसी हैं । हम लोग गाय के नाम की बड़ी दुहाई तो देते हैं लेकिन हमारे यहां बहुत सी ऐसी गायें हैं जो केवल एक सेर ही दूध देती हैं । दूसरे देशों में आप देखें कि गायें ३५ सेर और ४० सेर दूध देती हैं और गायें हाथी जैसी शक्ल की हैं । इसको देखकर हमको अन्दाजा होता है कि हम न केवल कारखानों में ही दूसरे देशों से पिछड़ गये हैं बल्कि जो डंगर पालने का तरीका है उसमें भी हम उनसे पीछे हैं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर गाय की शक्ल हाथी जैसी हो जाये तब तो हम उसको नहीं पूजेंगे ।

चौ० रणवीर सिंह : मैं समझता हूं कि अगर उससे फायदा होगा तो चाहे हम पूजा का नाम न लें लेकिन उसकी रक्षा जरूर करेंगे ।

आपको पता ही है कि पंजाब से बहुत अच्छी अच्छी भैंसे और गायें कलकत्ता के अन्दर, मद्रास के अन्दर और बम्बई के अन्दर जाती हैं जहां बहुत सारे करोड़पति लोग रहते हैं जो गऊ के नाम पर बहुत आंसू बहाते हैं और गाय की दुहाई देते हैं । लेकिन इन शहरों में गायों और भैंसों का यह हाल है कि जहां उसने दूध देना कम किया या बन्द किया कि उनको कसाई के यहां भेज दिया जाता है और इस तरह से देश की बहुत बढ़िया नस्ल के पशु, गो कि वह दूसरे देशों के मुकाबले में ज्यादा अच्छे नहीं होते, नष्ट कर दिये जाते हैं । एक बार मैं और डा० पंजाबराव देशमुख कलकत्ता गये थे । हम दोनों बूचड़खाने में बाबू ठाकुरदास भार्गव के साथ पहुंचे और हम ने वहां गायों को खड़े देखा । मैं ने मजाक में डा० पंजाबराव देशमुख से कहा कि जहां तक आप के प्रदेश का वास्ता है, मैं समझता हूं कि वहां की अच्छी से अच्छी गायें भी यहां जो बुरी से बुरी गायें काटी जा रही हैं, उन का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकतीं । हमारे देश के पशुओं की यह हालत है । आज मध्य प्रदेश और दूसरी जगहों में गऊ पर बहुत ज्यादा श्रद्धा रखी जाती है, लेकिन वहां अगर गाय और बैल की हालत को देखा जाये, तो पता चलेगा कि दो बैल की जोड़ी दस मन से ज्यादा बोझ उठा कर नहीं चल सकती और गाय एक सेर से ज्यादा दूध नहीं दे सकती । गाय और बैल के नाम पर चाहे कोई कुछ कहे, लेकिन दरअस्ल हमारे यहां पशुओं के साथ एक बड़ा भारी जुल्म हो रहा है । पंजाब में गाय और बन्दरों की दुहाई नहीं दी जाती है, लेकिन अगर हिन्दुस्तान के किसी दूसरे हिस्से का आदमी वहां के गाय, बैल या भैंस को देखता है, तो उस का दिल खुश हो जाता है, अगर उस के दिल में पशुओं के लिए श्रद्धा है । जब वह वहां पर दूध की मिकदार को देखता है, तो उसका दिल खुश हो जाता है । आज अगर पंजाब का किसान हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे हिस्सों के किसान से ज्यादा खुशहाल है, तो उस के दो तीन कारण हैं । एक कारण तो पंजाब की नहरें हैं, लेकिन दूसरा बड़ा कारण है पंजाब का पशुधन । मैं अपने जिले के बारे में जानता हूं । अकेले हमारे जिले को गाय और भैंस बाहर भेजने से, जो कि उत्तर प्रदेश से लेकर बंगाल तक जाते हैं, करोड़ों रुपये की आमदनी होती है । हमारे जिले में किसानों की खुशहाली की यह हालत है कि जिस किसान के पास तीन चार एकड़ जमीन है, उस के पास भी पक्का मकान है, उस की औरत के कपड़े अच्छे हैं, उस के रहने-सहने का तरीका और उस का खान-पान अच्छा है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कपड़े औरत के ही अच्छा रखता है या अपने भी ?

चौ० रणबीर सिंह : साबुन का कारखाना यू० पी० में है । अभी वह पंजाब में लगा नहीं है । जब लग जायगा, तो उस के कपड़े भी अच्छे हो जायेंगे ।

मैं आप से अर्ज कर रहा था कि वहां किसान की हालत अच्छी है, उस की एक वजह

वह है कि वहां का पशु अच्छा है। वहां पशु के लिये जबानी हमदर्दी नहीं है। मुझे याद है कि जेल में मेरे साथ एक कैदी थे। जब उन्होंने मुझ से पूछा कि मैं कौन से जिले का हूं, तो उन्होंने मुझ से मजाक किया कि आप के जिले में आदमी गाय और भैंस को अपनी औरत और बच्चों से ज्यादा प्यार करता है और उन के पालन-पोषण और उन के नहलाने-धुलाने का काम इतने प्यार से करता है, उन का इतना ख्याल रखता है, जितना कि वह अपने बच्चों और औरत का नहीं रखता है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर हम ने पशु का पालन करना है, उस की नस्ल सुधारनी है और उस को जुल्म से बचाना है, तो यह कुदरती बात है कि उस से बहुत ज्यादा प्यार करना होगा, उस को अच्छी खुराक देनी होगी और अच्छी तरह नहलाना-धुलाना होगा और हर तरह से उस की सेवा में तत्पर रहना होगा। उस में सिर्फ जबानी जमा-खर्च से काम नहीं चलेगा।

हमारे देश की हालत यह है कि लोग कहते तो यह हैं कि हमें पशुओं से प्यार है, लेकिन वे उन को मारना चाहते हैं—एक दम किसी हथियार से नहीं, बल्कि वे उन को भूखा मारते हैं, उन को खुराक नहीं देते हैं। मुझे खुशी है कि इस बिल में उस का भी जिक्र किया गया है और कहा गया है कि जो डंगर की अच्छी तरह से सेवा-शुश्रूषा नहीं करेगा और उस को अच्छी खुराक नहीं देगा और उस को कमजोर रखेगा, तो उस को भी एक महीने की सजा दी जा सकती है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह बहुत जरूरी है। इस से हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे प्रदेशों का इम्तहान होगा कि वे अपने पशुओं को किस तरह से रखते हैं। अभी मेरे साथी बोले और उन्होंने पशुओं के लिये हमदर्दी जाहिर की, लेकिन जब इन के पशु जा कर देखें, तो हमारे सूबे के लोगों को दुख होता है।

एक वक्त था कि जब बाबू ठाकुर दास भार्गव ने बड़े जोर से कहा था कि इस देश में किसी डंगर को नहीं मारना चाहिये। हमारे कृषि मंत्री, डा० पंजाबराव देशमुख ने कहा कि यह कैसे हो सकता है। जब मैं बीच में बोलने लगा तो मैंने कहा कि जब बाबू ठाकुरदास भार्गव के सामने डंगर को मारने का सवाल आता है, तो उनकी आंखों के सामने हिसार के बैल और सांड, गाय और भैंस आते हैं और जब डाक्टर साहब के सामने यह सवाल आता है कि खराब और नाकारा डंगर को मारा जाय या नहीं, तो उनकी आंखों के सामने मध्य प्रदेश की पतली पतली गायें और नाकारा सी भैंसें और बैल होते हैं और उन्हें मालूम है कि वे न खेती के काम के हैं और न वे काश्तकार की आमदनी को बढ़ा सकते हैं। उन से तो नुकसान ही होता है, क्योंकि आप जानते हैं कि मिसल मशहूर है कि खोटा पैसा खरे पैसे को बाजार से निकाल देता है। जो अच्छे डंगर हैं, उनको इसलिये पनपाया नहीं जा सकता है कि इतने ज्यादा खराब और दुबले-पतले डंगर हैं, जिन की परवरिश वह करना चाहते हैं और वह उन की शक्ति के बाहर होता है। दूसरे प्रदेशों के लोग इस बारे में बड़ी भावना रखते हैं कि डंगरों के ऊपर जुल्म न हो, लेकिन जब उनके पशुओं को देखा जाता है, तो उनकी भावना का तोल हो जाता है कि वे दरअस्ल किस हद तक सच्ची है।

श्री खादीवाला (इन्दौर) : मध्य प्रदेश की गाय और बैल हथिनी के बच्चे की तरह होते हैं। शायद माननीय सदस्य समझ रहे हैं कि मध्य प्रदेश के गाय बैल बहुत कमजोर होते हैं। हमारे यहां मालवा के गाय बैल बहुत अच्छे होते हैं।

चौ० रणबीर सिंह : मध्य प्रदेश तो अब तक एक बहुत लम्बा चौड़ा इलाका है। उसमें मध्य भारत का भी हिस्सा है, पुराने मध्य

[चौ० रणवीर सिंह]

प्रदेश का भी हिस्सा है और विन्ध्य प्रदेश का भी उसमें हिस्सा है । मालवा के गाय-बैल अच्छे होते हैं, यह बात ठीक है ।

14 hrs.

मुझे खुशी है कि इसमें यह प्राविजन रखा गया है कि जो अपने पशुओं को अच्छी खुराक नहीं देगा, उस को सजा होगी । इसमें यह भी लिखा है कि जो बोर्ड बनेगा, वह ऐसी आरगनाइजेशन को बढ़ावा देगा, जो पशुओं की रक्षा और उन की नस्ल सुधार के बारे में काम करती हैं । मुझे इस में कोई ऐतराज नहीं है, लेकिन मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि ऐसे आरगनाइजेशन्ज इस देश में अब भी बहुत हैं, लेकिन वे जिस तरह से काम करती हैं, मैं समझता हूं कि वे देश के हित के लिए नहीं हैं और न ही वे पशु-पालन के हित के लिये हैं । ऐसी आरगनाइजेशन्ज के लिये उस बोर्ड को पैसा नहीं देना चाहिये । मैं चाहूंगा कि बेशक इस क्लाज को निकाल दिया जाये, या उस को ठीक ढंग से ड्राफ्ट किया जाये । मैं चाहता हूं कि बोर्ड का जितना रुपया खर्च हो, वह इस तरह की अच्छी संस्थायें बनाने पर ज्यादा खर्च हो, पशु और पक्षियों की नस्ल सुधारने और उनको जुल्म से बचाने के लिए खर्च हो । यह भावना देश में काफी है और यहां तक कि मेरी राय में वह पशु और पक्षियों की नस्ल सुधार के खिलाफ जाती है । हमारे जैसे लोग, जिनके पास बड़े अच्छे पशु हैं और जो पशु की बड़ी रक्षा करते हैं लेकिन जब यहां पर हम उनकी बात को सुनते हैं तो हम मजबूर होते हैं, उनकी बातों के खिलाफ कहने को । बन्दरों की यहां जब बात की जाती है तो हमें ताज्जुब होता है यह देख कर कि उनकी जो कथा है, उसको वे लोग भूल जाते हैं, दुकानदार लोग जब उनकी दुकानों के नजदीक बन्दर आते हैं, तो उनको पास फटकने नहीं देते कि उनके दिल में हमदर्दी जाग्रत हो जाती है जब वे यह कहते हैं कि इनको क्यों मारा जाता है । हिन्दुस्तान के जो ७० फीसदी किसान हैं वे बन्दरों को देख करके इतना घबराते हैं और उनको मारने के लिये इतने उतावले हो जाते हैं कि कई बार उनको जब वे मारने के लिये गोली चला देते हैं तो इन्सान भी जख्मी हो जाते हैं । जहां उनकी भावनाओं की हमारे दिलों के अन्दर कद्र है और जहां हम उन्हें इस बात पर एतराज करते हुए सुनते हैं कि यहां से बन्दर क्यों अमरीका इत्यादि देशों को भेजे जाते हैं, इसके साथ ही साथ मैं उन्हें कहना चाहता हूं कि वे जरा इस बात पर भी ऐतराज करें कि हमारे अच्छे बैल, अच्छी गायें, अच्छी भैंसें, जो कि मद्रास, कलकत्ता और बम्बई जाती हैं, उनको वहां क्यों कतल कर दिया जाता है । मुझे खुशी होती अगर वे इस बात पर ऐतराज करते और इसके बारे में कोई सुझाव देते । उन्हें चाहिये था कि वे बताते कि किस तरह से हिन्दुस्तान की अच्छी नस्लों को बचाया जा सकता है ।

मैं इस बात से कभी सहमत नहीं हो सकता कि अच्छी नस्ल का जो फायदा है, दूध का जो फायदा है, वह कलकत्ता, बम्बई इत्यादि वालों को न दिया जाए और पशुओं के यहां से वहां ले जाने पर पाबन्दी लगा दी जाए । जिस तरह से अनाज के ऊपर कंट्रोल लगाना कोई बुद्धिमानी की बात नहीं साबित हुई है, उसी तरह से, जो लोग यह समझते हैं कि अच्छी नस्ल के पशुओं को यहां से मद्रास, कलकत्ता इत्यादि न जाने दिया जाए ताकि उनकी रक्षा हो सके, ठीक नहीं है और मैं उनके साथ सहमत नहीं हो सकता हूं । लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि इस बिल के पास होने के बाद जो बोर्ड बने, वह इस बात पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान दे कि जो अच्छी नस्ल हिन्दुस्तान की आज कलकत्ता, बम्बई, मद्रास इत्यादि में जाकर खतम हो जाती है, वह खतम न होने पाये, उसकी रक्षा हो सके और इसकी तरफ और अधिक ध्यान दिया जाए ।

जहां तक संस्थायें बनाने की बात है और उसके बारे में जो आपकी सब-क्लाज है, उसको मैं चाहता हूं कि इस ढंग से बदला जाये जिससे कि प्रचार वाली बात तो निकल जाए और किस तरह से सही तौर पर अच्छी नस्ल वाले जानवरों की रक्षा हो सकती है किस किस्म की आर्गेनाइजेशन और संस्थायें इस काम को अच्छी तरह से कर सकती हैं, उस किस्म की संस्थाओं को बढ़ावा दिया जाना चाहिये और बोर्ड द्वारा उनको ग्रांट्स दिये जाने का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये ।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome this Bill not whole-heartedly but in a very cautious and experimental manner. It is a compromise Bill. It will not please those persons who are great humanitarians; it will not afford much satisfaction to those persons who are for scientific experimentation of all kinds. It will not, I am sure, be in conformity with those principles to which reference has been made on the floor of this House this morning. It will not also go as far as some of the humanitarian societies want us to go.

I feel that in this matter we have got to experiment. And, as the first experiment in this direction this Bill is quite good. I do not think this Bill is going to be the last word on the subject. It is the first word; and as time passes, I am sure, we will have improved and amended versions of this Bill.

I have nothing but congratulations for the framers of this Bill because they have done something which free India will need very badly. The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act of a very very limited nature and very very limited scope was passed in 1890. Though the country is rich in humanitarian traditions and in all kinds of spiritual traditions, nobody thought of amending this Act which was passed in 1890. It was left to free India to appoint a committee to go into the question of prevention of cruelty to animals, to study the report which was presented by that committee and to bring forward a Bill which is more or less in comformity with the general recommendations of that committee.

If I remember rightly, the idea of having a committee came from my sister Shrimati Rukmini Arundale. It was she who made some kind of statement on the subject either in the form of a Bill or a Resolution and our Prime Minister said that the matter would be investigated properly. It was investigated and the result is this Bill.

There are certain aspects of this Bill which need a great deal of emandation. Cruelty is ingrained in human beings. There are all kinds of cruelty. If I may be permitted to say so, there are as many kinds of cruelty as there are kinds of human beings. So there can be many kinds of cruelty. If you prevent one kind of cruelty, the human being will invent another kind of cruelty. There are some countries which have specialised in the invention of torture. There are other countries which have specialised in the invention of different forms of cruelty.

Therefore, to have a comprehensive legislation on the prevention of cruelty is impossible, is beyond the scope of any human being, is beyond the scope of any human organisation and beyond the scope of any human pundit of law or framer of law. It is impossible. Still I say that some of the well-known forms of cruelty have been listed in this Bill. Some of the well-known methods of cruel treatment have been enumerated in this Bill. From that point of view, I think, this Bill goes quite far. But I despair about the human nature in spite of the fact that some persons make very eloquent speeches about animal welfare and about human welfare and all that sort of thing. Because, I know that if you want to prevent

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cruelty in one form, human nature will think of some cruelty in another form. Therefore, though this legislation is limited, it is good. The fundamental problem for us is to eradicate cruelty from human nature. How can that be done? I think all the prophets of all the religions have tried to do that; all the sages and saints have tried to do that but cruelty has persisted. I was happy to hear the hon. Minister talk about a nagging wife and how she was turned into a docile wife by the care that she took of a cow. It is a very great recipe to be remembered by those who have a nagging wife. Luckily I have no wife and therefore, this recipe may not be of any good to me. But I must say that we have to take into account the harmonising influence of our contact with animals and birds. This education has got to be taken in hand. A man, when he is dealing with a man or a woman, has one face but when he is dealing with an animal or a bird has a different face. But we have got to tell people that contact with the cow or the horse or even a monkey or a bird of a sparrow is one of the greatest form of educations in sympathy, understanding and compassion. The contact with a bird or an animal is much more useful from that point of view than 100 lectures given on the value of sympathy and other such allied matters. Therefore, the problem is more educational than penal.

But I believe that so far as the penal provisions of this Bill are concerned, they are utterly inadequate and insufficient. It looks to me as if we had forged a toy gun in order to kill an elephant. This Bill is called the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Bill and I look upon it as a Bill which is more educational. People know what kind of cruelty is being practised. All of us may not know all these things. But after reading this Bill we will come to know what kind of things are being done against our animal kingdom, bird kingdom and against other kingdoms with which we have more close and intimate relationship. But I would say that the framers of this Bill have done it in a half-hearted manner. They have listed all the forms of cruelty and given all kinds of details about those things but so far as the punishment of those persons who practise this sort of cruelty on animals is concerned, their hands have trembled and their conscience has faltered and their pen has not been dipped in the proper kind of ink. Do you mean to say that you can prevent cruelty to animals by prescribing a fine of Rs. 50? Certainly not. Again, do you think that you can prevent cruelty to animals by having an Animal Welfare Board with a magnificent allocation of Rs. 25,000. It is a big joke; it is a big farce.

I would, therefore, say that this Bill has got to be tightened up so far as penal clauses are concerned. It must have more substance in it so far as the allocation of funds for animals welfare is concerned. Our animal population in this big country is very great. I am not going into the relative merits of the cows of Rohtak and the cows of M.P. The cow-keeper knows the value. I used to be a cow-keeper at one time before the Partition. Afterwards I have ceased to be a cow-keeper; it is very unfortunate. The cow-keepers can dwell upon the relative advantages of the cow of one region or another region. To me all cows are good, sacred, whether they are lean or fat, small like myself or big like somebody else. I do not distinguish between one kind of cow and another kind. It requires a great deal of human ingenuity to say that you feel unhappy when a cow from one particular region is slaughtered and that it is so—so when a cow from some particular region is slaughtered. I do not subscribe to this kind of humanitarianism; it is abuse of humanitarianism. All the cows and all the animals are the same in my eyes whether they are of standard weight or not of standard weight.

If a census were taken, our country will be found to be very rich in cattle wealth. I think our hon. Deputy Minister, Shri Krishnappa, will be able to give you those details. Even if we go to the other regions, we will find that a cow is essentially a part of the household. I have seen persons without wives, without children, persons whose solace and comfort is a cow or a goat or some other animal.

Therefore, to say that you are going to have an Animal Welfare Board with the princely allocation of Rs. 25,000 to look after the cattle wealth of this country is a joke upon the Parliament, a joke upon the cattle of India and a joke upon the countrymen of India.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We have provided Rs. 37 lakhs in the Third Plan.

Shri D. C. Sharma: But look at the functions of the Animal Welfare Board —I think the hon. Minister has provoked me. The Animal Welfare Board has more functions than any similar organisation. It has a long list of functions; yet, how is it going to be constituted? It is going to be an official Board. I would say that this Board should have more of the elected element in it than of the nominated element.

Look at the duties that this Board has to perform. We begin with (a) and come to (k). All these duties will be performed with the help of Rs. 25,000 which the Ministry of Food and Agriculture has doled out to it out of its great sense of generosity for the animal world. I would respectfully say, "if you want to have an Animal Welfare Board have it in the real sense of the word". If you give it powers, give it also the wherewithal to discharge its powers. If you allot certain functions to it, give it also the capacity to be able to fulfil those functions. You are saddling it with so many functions without giving the right kind of subvention for carrying out those things.

So, Sir, this Bill is good so far as it goes; but, so far as the constitution of the Animal Welfare Board is concerned it is faulty, and though it is all right so far as the functions of the Board are concerned it is very inadequate so far as the fulfilment of those functions in concerned.

I am glad that cruelties to animals have been studied in detail. But you ask a man to pay a fine of Rs. 50 if he practises cruelty on animals. I would say that cruelty is cruelty whether it is practised on man or on animals. In fact, I would say that cruelty practised on animals should be punishable to a greater extent than cruelty practised on man. A man can wreck his vengeance against a man, a man can stand up against a man, a man can be vocal against man, but animals cannot be vocal against a man. You have to see the different forms of cruelty before you come to think of it. Therefore, I would request the Joint Committee to make the punishment as deterrent as possible.

Sir, our experience of social legislation is that soon it becomes a dead letter, and that it is very seldom that social legislations are implemented as fully and as vigorously as possible. I am sure that this thing is going to happen to this Bill also. I would, therefore, very respectfully submit that the punishment should be made as deterrent as possible. For 1,000 cases of cruelty you will be able to detect one; perhaps, I would say, in 10,000 cases of cruelty you may be able to detect one. If you detect one case of cruelty out of 10,000 such cases and send that man away with a fine of Rs. 50, I think you are not doing justice to the animal kingdom about which the hon. Minister spoke so eloquently.

I, then, come to the question of persons who are to carry out the functions of this Bill. For instance,

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I think, a lot of power has been given to sub-inspectors of police. I have nothing to say against sub-inspectors of police; I think that they should have that power. But I would respectfully submit—and that was represented to us also when the Committee went round—that for this purpose you should not make use entirely of our police but you should draft into service also those persons who are interested in this kind of work. I would not mind if Members of Parliament, if Members of Legislatures, if municipal councillors, if members of panchayats are given some kind of right to bring to light cases of cruelty to animals and to have those persons apprehended who practise any kind of cruelty. How many sub-inspectors of police do we have in this country? I do not know; I think there are not many sub-inspectors of police. And, how many of them are going to discharge their duties properly so far as this thing is concerned? This cruelty is being practised everywhere, and I am glad that they have defined this in one of the clauses.

Therefore, if you want to put teeth into this Bill, if you want to make this Bill fully operative, you must take ample use, very big use of those members of the public who are interested in this kind of thing. You may invest them with some kind of authority, some kind of power, so that they become active agents in this country for promoting welfare.

One thing more. So far as experimentation of animals is concerned, I think the provisions that have been given in this Bill are such as will not make this experimentation a reckless affair. They will not make this experimentation an affair which smacks of cruelty. I think due precaution has been taken, and I am glad that the framers of the Bill have drawn upon the experience of the Committee in doing that kind of thing. At the same time, they have a safeguard that they will have a Committee and that Committee can inspect the institutions concerned and see whether those are doing this kind of thing or not. An hon. friend over there referred to an institute where he said that buffaloes were being used for some kind of experimentation. I do not know what that means, but I say that we have got blood banks all over the world where human beings donate their blood for the good of other persons and I do not see any reason why this experimentation should not be carried on in those circumstances which are free from the tinge of cruelty.

Most of the persons who earn their livelihood by making use of these performing animals are illiterate persons. They belong to a certain class. They may be called nomads or by any other name, but they are there all over the world. In fact, I went to one country and I saw a gentleman making use of a performing bear. I asked the people of that country from where that gentleman had come. They said that he had come from India. They think that all persons who go with performing animals belong to India. These persons may do certain undesirable thing—I do not know—but they are illiterate and this is the only source of their livelihood. Therefore, the registration in this case should be made as easy as possible. I do not say that they should not be registered; they should be registered, but the registration should be made as harmless as possible. They should not be harassed. They should not be victimised by those persons who think themselves to be the guardians of law and order.

One thing which has not been provided for in this Bill is this. I think there must be a different law for that, and I feel that this aspect of the matter should have been dealt with in greater detail, though it may have been dealt with in lesser detail. I refer to the question of hunting and shooting. My hon. friend the Minister will say that they have other Bills

on this subject. There are, but in order to make this Bill as comprehensive as possible, something should have been about that aspect of the matter also.

Then I think that the onus of transport of these animals and birds should not merely be on the owners but on the agencies of transport such as the railways. The onus should be placed on the railways and other agencies engaged in transportation and something should be done in this respect also.

Something has been done so far as the *phooka* business is concerned. This business is being so much abused that men like me feel very humiliated and unhappy when they think of it. I think the provisions in regard to this Business are good.

I think this Bill will do something to educate the public. But I would say that proper education will come not only through this Bill but also by making the provisions of the Bill known to the schools and the colleges and to the general public. I suggest that out of the money that is allotted for the Animal Welfare Board, a big chunk should be set apart for propagating the ideas contained in this Bill. This is education, but what is the kind of education that is needed in this country? As it is, we all pay lip sympathy to animals and birds. The real education that our country needs is this : that we are not always to look at the animals and the birds from the utilitarian point of view.

The hon. Minister was right when he said that in other countries man eats the cow but in our country the cows are eating men. It is true. Why? Because, as soon as the cow ceases to yield milk, in spite of all the fine things that we say about her, we turn her loose and she becomes a stray cow, and then what happens? I do not want to describe it. Therefore, on the one hand, we have to look at the animals not only from the utilitarian aspect but also from the humanitarian aspect; we should look at them not only from the aspect of increasing our knowledge but more than that, our countrymen have got to be educated and made to realise that they should look upon these animals and birds as friends.

The other day I was reading a sad account of the sad and untimely death of the Governor of one of our States. It was a sad thing that I read about in the papers. What did I find? A bird, a small *mina*, was talking; it was asking the Governor to rise. What I mean to say is, when a small *mina* can enter into our feelings, we human beings do not know how to enter into the feelings of those animals and birds, and it is that aspect of the matter which needs our attention.

I hope that this Bill will go at least a very small way in educating the public and I feel that this Bill is the first of its kind. I hope after two or three years we will have an amended Bill which will be more comprehensive and which will give a more deterrent punishment to those who inflict cruelty on animals.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri *rose—*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Prakash Vir Shastri is on the Joint Committee, I suppose. Shri Warior.

Shri Warior: I have to make only a few observations, because the Bill, as it is, is a welcome measure. We do not want any cruelty to be shown against anybody; we do not want any cruelty to be shown not only to the animals and birds but also to the plants. But when we implement the provisions of the Bill, will there be cruelty to the people who are having animals or birds? That is a very crucial question in our Indian conditions. I am not against the laudable objects of the Bill. The objects are good. But when we come to implement the provisions of the Bill, the difficulty arises.

For instance, Shri Naushir Bharucha referred to the killing of animals for

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experimentation. Apart from that, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture said in his speech that this Bill is going to be extended not only to the urban areas but to the countryside. That is the real object of the Bill. There are two concepts in this Bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals. The western countries have a different concept from ours. In the western countries also there are Bills of this type. The United Kingdom and other countries have got such Bills, but their concept is to free the people from the troubles that these animals are creating.

For instance, even in India, when the British were here, and when they went on leave or left the country for good, they used to put their dogs in a paddock or in a cell, administer electric shocks or something and kill them. That is not considered cruelty. That is considered most humane, because they used to think that the dogs would become stray dogs. Further, they did not feel like taking their dogs to the United Kingdom, to their homes abroad, especially by paying high fare in the ships or the aeroplanes.

In Malaya and other places where there is a predominantly Chinese population, there is a method of killing these animals for the sake of pork, beef and other things. They send the animals for electrification. That is not considered as a cruelty there. So, the concept of cruelty in the western countries is quite different from the concept of cruelty in our land. Here we have our traditions. Apart from the Muslim traditions, we have our Indian or Hindu traditions and also the Buddhist traditions.

Now, all killings are not considered as cruelty. From time immemorial, in our parts of the country, especially the Namboodiri brahmins used to have *yagas* where the goats are killed. How they are killed is rather peculiar. Some people are engaged in it. They close all the holes of the beast—the mouth, the eyes, the ears and the rest. They close all the *navadwaras*, the nine holes, that the animal has. Then, by simply making the animal suffocate for hours together, they kill it. It cannot be killed by any instrument for the purpose of the *yaga*. That is their theory. I do not know whether they got it from the Vedas or whether it is their own invention. Afterwards, what is supposed to be the best portion of the animal is taken out, burnt, roasted and the Namboodiri performing the *yaga* eats it. This is not considered as a cruelty. Namboodiri brahmins are supposed to be complete vegetarians. They are not supposed to eat even fruits and vegetables which are supposed to have been transported by the ships over the seas. For instance, they do not eat the cashew-mangoes, onions, etc. But such orthodox people use the meat of the goat in the way I mentioned.

So, the concept of cruelty must be there, but all these things must be considered. What is the position in the countryside today? This is a Bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals. I would suggest that the prevention of cruelty be applied to semi-animals and not to man. Man may look after himself. But there are semi-men, because, according to the Hindu shastras, he who has no knowledge is an animal: विद्या विहीन पशु. Our people are only seven per cent. or eight per cent. or ten per cent. literate. All the illiterates are *pashus* according to the Hindu Code. So, these *pashus* must also be protected from cruelty.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Literacy is not *vidya*. A man may be literate but he may not possess *vidya*. Literacy is some hing different from *vidya*. *Vidya* is something more than literacy.

Shri Warior: Vidya can be reduced or extended. I do not know whether literacy cannot be called *vidya*. Anyhow, we are not considering that *vidya*, but *vidya* for livelihood.

Shri Achar (Mangalore): It is not *vidya* at all, if I may interrupt.

Shri Warior: In our country, *vidya vihinas* are *pashus* and they are living in conditions of that type.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: May I know which Shastra says that *vidya vihinas* are *pashus*? We have heard धर्म विहीन: पशु: ।

Shri Warior: Some Dharma Shastra or other. I do not remember the name. I did not know that I have to quote it here.

Shri Achar: संगीत सहित्य कला
विहीन: साक्षात् पशु: ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is in Hitopadesh.

"आहार निद्रा भय मैथुनंच सामान्यमेतत्
पशुभि: नराणाम् ।
धर्मो हि तेषाम् अधिको विशेषो धर्मेण
हीन: पशुभि: समान : ।"

श्री च० का० भट्टाचार्य : धर्मेण हीन: पशुभि: समान :

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then too there is as much a percentage as he says; more than that perhaps.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: The percentage will be greater.

Shri Warior: I am thankful to you for the quotations. Anyway, that is already imbedded in our literature and in our Shastras. So, what I mean to say is that 70 to 80 per cent. of our population are the peasants and they are the people who are keeping these cows, dogs and other animals. How are they living? How are they treating their own children? How are they treating their own kith and kin? That question also comes. When Shri Krishnappa wants the cows to be protected, fed, watered, nurtured and sheltered, what about the shelter of the peasants? Where will he shelter himself? Now, in every peasant household, the father and, if the mother is alive, mother lie on the same cot and the daughter and the son-in-law lie under the cot. In such a place where is shelter to be given to the animals?

Then, it is said that they must be watered. In Shri Krishnappa's own place, in Cuddappa district and the ceded districts of Rayalaseema hundreds of thousands of people get drinking water only quinquennially, that is to say, once in every five years. So, they migrate *en masse* to those places where there is rain or drinking water. Many of them have come to Kerala also. I have seen thousands of Telugu people coming to our place and living under trees, in railway quarters, railway compounds and such other places. Such people take their cows also with them. If they are going to be penalised under this Act, over and above their migration difficulties, I do not know where it will lead to.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They will have to take their cows with them.

Shri Warior: Then it will be a problem for the Railway Minister also. Now, they are travelling ticketless. Then cows will also be travelling ticketless. This is a real problem. I am not posing any hypothetical question.

Apart from that, there are so many difficulties. There is the question of feeding the animals. What is the position of fodder? The Deputy Minister, Shri Krishnappa himself, had answered questions in this House that unless stray cows are eliminated somehow calmly and without cruelty, the existing cows could not be fed. The milch cows cannot be fed, because the fodder position is very bad and we have to import it in large quantities. Still, we tell the peasantry: you must feed the animal well, water it well and shelter it well. Where is the realism in this? That is the question which we have to discuss. Now, there are penal clauses also in the Bill. Any police officer can go and search any hutment and get hold of anybody. Of course, he

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will be released in the ordinary way. If he is convicted, the penalty is Rs. 50.

All those points have to be gone into from the point of the people, crores and crores of our peasantry, impoverished people, who do not have the means to give their children two meals a day. First of all, they have to be sheltered and fed. Then, what are the water facilities in the villages? Would they realise these things? Simply importing certain ideas, and I have no doubt that this is importation of an idea from western countries....

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It is there already in the old Act.

Shri Warior: I know the old Act. It must be scrapped. It had its own objective under the British. The British who preach prevention of cruelty to animals had butchered more of our cows, buffaloes and bullocks for their own eating, for getting beef. Nothing deterred them from doing that. It was for that purpose that they passed that Act. Still, they went on hunting. So, they passed that Act for their own interests, their own pleasures.

I am not against the object of the Bill. In the beginning itself, I have said that. According to the Hindu concept, you must not cut certain trees on certain days. *Vana Mahotsava* is not a new thing. It is an old thing according to the Hindu literature. But now when you ask for *Vana Mahotsava* and prevention of cruelty to animals, you are importing new legislation with the concept which the westerners had. That is my contention. If it is an eastern concept, then there is no objection.

So, in my opinion, first of all you have to make the position amply satisfactory for our peasantry who are keeping these cattle. For example, there is a provision that one should not chain an animal or tie it with a rope or anything of that sort. I have seen convicts being transferred from one lock-up to another, from one jail to another. Our people in the South do not have this system there. So, whenever a convict is taken from Delhi to, say, Madras or Kerala, then all the people gather to see him, because they think it is a new sort of *orang-utan*. *Orang-utan* means man-monkey—*orang* means man and *utan* means monkey. In such a country, where these things are happening, it is absurd to say that an ordinary animal should not be tied with a rope. Now, what is happening is that cruelty is shown more to the people than to the animals. Of course, I do not want cruelty shown to animals. I do not want the goats to be brought here and slashed. I do not want experiments about the sharpness of the sword or some knife on the throat of a goat. I do not want that. At the same time, I do not also want the people to be harassed on that account by extending the provisions of this Act.

As can be seen from clause 11 of Chapter III, it is very difficult to define "cruelty to animals", as other hon. Members have also observed. It is true. We had been practising kindness to animals from times immemorial. Why not take a leaf from that and learn how we had been practising kindness in our country? In our conutry, in places where water is plenty—in Kerala we get 120 inches of rain—we build granite tubs in every place on the road and fill them with water for the stray animals to drink water.

The Europeans do not want stray animals. There is no crow in Singapore. Why? In Malacca, there are crows. Malacca is only a few miles from Singapore. The reason why there is no crow in Singapore is because the Britishers and the Europeans do not want them. They are shot away.

We have no monkey in my own, Trichur. Why? Because we exported them and because we did not want them. That is not cruelty. That animal is showing more cruelty to us than we are doing. Even in South Avenue and North Avenue, we have more cruelty from the monkey than we are showing to the monkey. (*Interruption*). There are more monkeys in North Avenue than in South Avenue. So, that aspect also must be considered.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is Shri Verma not there?

Shri Warior: I do not know whether there is caste system among the monkeys to make them Vermas or Sharmas.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I did not mean that. Our hon. Member, Shri Verma, was advocating here for the preservation of monkeys. I thought he was living there in North Avenue or in South Avenue.

Shri Warior: He can preserve them in some museum. Why should they be let loose?

श्री रामजी वर्मा : साउथ ऐवेन्यू में बन्दरों की कोई तकलीफ नहीं है ।

Shri Warior: I do not know Hindi.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He says that he is living in South Avenue where he does not feel any trouble from the monkeys. Monkeys are so kind to him that they do not give him any trouble.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): They serve as servants.

Shri Warior: This might be his feeling.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: They pick up Communists only.

Shri Warior: Not only Communists, but *pucca* Congressmen also. Their *dhoti* is not different from ours for the monkeys. Monkeys interfere in the houses of Congressmen also and not only in the houses of Communists.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is he going to conclude now?

Shri Warior: Now, it says:

> "beats, kicks, over-rides, over-drives, over-loads, tortures or otherwise treats any animal....".

Our half-starving peasant has a bullock cart. A half-starving person will have only a quarter or three-quarters starving bullock. Without beating it will not walk. What can you do? If it is employed in ploughing, it will lie down. What can be done? No beating, no kicking. Then, the plough will not be there and all Shri Krishnappa's programme of agriculture will go *phut*. Ordinarily, any man knows that the cow is his own property, the bullock is his own property....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When I read that I also felt like that, though it is not for me to say that.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It is not done deliberately. It is already there in the old Act and it has not created any trouble.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: For a peasant to be punished if he beats, kicks, over-rides, over-drives, over-loads, tortures or otherwise treats any animal, it will be too harsh certainly. Then, he should only worship, I suppose.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: If he does it wilfully.

Shri Warior: The authorities who are going to see that these clauses are implemented are the Police who spare no batons on our backs. Those are the people to implement this and not I or Shri Sharma or Thakur Dasji. We will not beat people. But those people who are handling batons on the backs of people are to implement

[Shri Warior]

this. For beating a bull, I may get many a beating. What shall I do? So, I must say that it is the most unrealistic way. I do not know the legal quibblings. I do not think that this is the way to prepare a Bill with such a laudable object. They must be realistic if the intenton is to implement it and if it is in the interest of our people and our country.

Then it says:

> "Keeps for an unreasonable time any animal chained or tethered upon an unreasonably short or unreasonably heavy chain or cord;"

Is the cord round the human being, who might be convicted for a crime and may be acquitted also the next moment, permissible here? If that is permissible, why an unruly animal cannot be chained or tied with a cord? I cannot understand this.

Then again it says:

> "without reasonable cause abandons any animal in circumstances which render it likely that it will suffer pain by reason of starvation or thirst;"

Starvation and thirst are simple words and simple sentiments to be expressed in this land of starvation and thirst! You are worried about starvation and thirst for animals. But what about starvation and thirst and famine conditions in many parts of India for people? It is so unrealistic. I do not know whether the framers of this Bill were living in this world, on this rough earth or somewhere else.

Then, the penal clauses are there. Clause 32 says:

> "If a magistrate of the first or second class or a presidency...."

I will tell you that in my experience of the last 25 or 30 years of public life, I have found that if you unnecessarily give any authority to a coercive apparatus of the Government, surely you will see corruption on the one side and harassment on the other. I will tell you a funny story. The former His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore was approached by a simple man to get a job. The Maharaja jokingly said, "Go and count the waves in the sea". The man just went to the sea-shore and stood there. A ship was coming. He said, "Do not come. You are disturbing the waves. The Maharaja has ordered me to count them. You cannot disturb the waves." The people on the ship said, "*Are baba*, we cannot do work then." So, he said, "All right. You give me Rs. 500." So by and by, he collected a huge amount and one fine morning, the Maharaja saw a huge palatial building rising just in front of the Maharaja's palace. He asked his minister as to whose building was this and the minister said, "My lord, it is the building of that man whom you employed to count the waves in the sea."

Now, a policeman goes into the hut of an ordinary peasant, makes a search and takes away his cow. What will be the result? It is a simple question in this land. We are not Harishchandras. What is the result? I do not impute any motive. The position of a constable is also that. Over and above all that, the Pay Commission's report is withheld for so many days. He cannot but get some extra money. You may term it illegal, but it is quite legal for him because he can then have a square meal. I do not subscribe to that attitude at all. I do not encourage that. But that is the position. That is the real condition here. That is what I making out. Eliminate that condition and you can have this.

Then, under clause 33 there is another general power of seizure, examination and what not. And all this in the name of cruelty to animals and not cruelty to semi-animals! There are semi-animals also. I ask

Shri Krishnappa: what is the position of a rikshaw-puller in our land? Is he not an animal—at least a semi-animal?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I have no objection to the hon. Member bringing an amendment defining an animal as a man also.

An Hon. Member: Man is an animal.

Shri Warior: I am not speaking of man but of a semi-animal, the semi-animal kind of life of an illiterate rikshaw-puller. Is he nourished? Is he fed? Is he given his wages? Is he not beaten here? I have seen gentlemen sitting in the rikshaws for want of more speed kicking the rikshaw-puller with their feet. I have seen that. I will give evidence before this Joint Committee about those rikshaw-pullers, who have actually had it. You take your *chappals* and beat them in their face. Where is an Act for them? Where is the prevention for them? Where is the board for them? In such a situation, I will put these facts, these general questions before the Joint Committee and I hope the Joint Committee will give its considered opinion about all these things and make the necessary amendments.

Some hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now it is three o'clock. We might take up the other business now.

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15 hrs.

Motion Re. REPORT OF SANSKRIT COMMISSION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the motion moved by Shri Supakar on the 5th May, 1959, namely:—

> "That this House takes note of the Report of the Sanskrit Commission, 1956-57, laid on the Table of the House on the 28th November, 1958."

and also of the amendment moved by Shri Vajpayee—

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

> "and recommends that steps be taken to make study of Sanskrit compulsory at the Secondary stage."

Time originally allotted was 2½ hours, but the discussion has already gone on for 5 hours and 23 minutes on the 5th, 6th and 7th May, 1959.

May I know how many hon. Members there are yet who want to speak on this?

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hissar): I had just commenced.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava was on his legs. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri has spoken. Does he want to speak twice? Three, four....

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (West Dinajpur): I want two or three minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would not restrict him to that limit.

Some Hon. Members: He has spoken.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has also spoken; he took 24 minutes.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: That is why I humbly suggested two or three minutes. I assure you I shall not exceed that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall have to change the rules. That would take a long time before I can allow it.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: There is no question of rule. Even if somebody stands up and interrupts, he gets that time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He need not have my permission. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava may continue his speech.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Shall I be permitted to intervene before he speaks? I would only make a submission to the hon. Minister.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Those who want to interrupt never ask for permission.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, संस्कृत कमीशन पर, जिस की रिपोर्ट इतनी लम्बी चौड़ी, इतनी वाजेह, इतनी काम्प्लिकेटेड और कांम्प्रिहेन्सिव है, किसी एक शख्स के लिये बोलना ताकि उसके साथ जस्टिस कर सके और इस की सब बातों पर ध्यान दे सके, या उसे क्रिटिसाइज़ कर सके, उसे कंफर्म कर सके, यह निहायत मुश्किल है। मैं आज अपनी जगह से इस संस्कृत कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के फेमर्स को या जो उसके मेम्बर्स थे, उनको अपना अम्बल ट्रिब्यूट पेश करना चाहता हूं जिन्होंने इतनी तकलीफ उठा कर ऐसी बढ़िया और काम्प्रिहेन्सिव रिपोर्ट लिखी, जिसे पढ़ कर तबियत बेहद खुश होती है। मैं गवर्नमेंट को भी मुबारकबाद देता हूं कि उसने एक निहायत जरूरी मामले पर संस्कृत कमीशन बिठा कर इस देश के ऊपर बड़ा अहसान किया है।

सवाल यह है कि संस्कृत कमीशन तो बैठा और उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी लेकिन उस की जो रिकमेन्डेशन्स हैं उनको गवर्नमेंट कैसे अमल में लायेगी ? एक चीज संस्कृत बोर्ड बनाने की गवर्नमेंट ने की है जिस के लिये वह धन्यवाद की मुस्तहक है, लेकिन इस की जो सिफारिशें हैं वह इतनी जामा हैं कि गवर्नमेंट उन को अमल में लाने की कोशिश करे तो शायद गवर्नमेंट के जितने काम हैं उन सब के खत्म होने पर भी संस्कृत पीछे पड़ जायेगी। मैं पिछली दफा जब बोल रहा था तो मैंने हाउस की तवज्जह इस के टर्म्स आफ रिफरेंस की तरफ दिलाई थी। वह टर्म्स आफ रिफरेंस सफा २८३ पर दर्ज हैं। उस के टर्म्स आफ रिफरेंस यह थे :

"(i) to undertake a survey of the existing facilities for Sanskrit Education in Universities and non-University institutions and to make proposals for promoting the study of Sanskrit, including research; and

(ii) to examine the traditional system of Sanskrit Education in order to find out what features from it could be usefully incorporated into the modern system."

लेकिन इन दो छोटे से टर्म्स आफ रिफरेंस के बारे में कमेटी ने पहले ही फिकरे का, जो उस के अप्वाइंटमेंट के अन्दर मौजूद था, फायदा उठाया वह यह था

In order to consider the question of the present state of Sanskrit Education in all its aspects, it is hereby resolved to appoint a Sanskrit Commission with the following as members:—

इन दो टर्म्स आफ रेफरेंस को छोड़ कर इस बात का फायदा उठा कर

In order to consider the question of Sanskrit Education in all its aspects,

उस कमेटी ने सारे ही एसपेक्ट्स पर और उससे भी आगे जितने एसपेक्ट्स मुमकिन थे, उन पर गौर करना शुरू कर दिया यहां तक कि अभी जो दूसरा कमीशन था हमारा लैंग्वेज कमीशन जिसके कि प्रेसीडेंट आनरेबुल मरहूम खेर साहब थे और लैंग्वेज कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में इस संस्कृत कमीशन के

प्रेसीडेंट साहब श्री सुनीति कुमार चटर्जी ने नोट आफ डिसेंट लिखा और मैं समझता कि जो डिसेंटिंग नोट उन्होंने उसमें लिखा था उसको ही एक तरीके से इस संस्कृत कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में इनकारपोरेट करने की कोशिश की । इसके टर्म्स आफ रेफेंस बहुत मामूली हैं और उनमें जो सवालात थे उनका जो जवाब कमीशन ने दिया है वह भी गवर्नमेंट के प्वाइन्ट आफ व्यू से उतने सैटिसफैक्टरी नहीं हो सकते थे जितना कि गवर्नमेंट चाहती थी लेकिन जो बात मुनासिब नहीं थी और जो खिलाफ कायदा है वह यह कि इस कमीशन के टर्म्स आफ रेफेंस कुछ हैं और उसकी जो सिफारिशें हैं उनका टर्म्स आफ रेफेंस से कोई वास्ता नहीं । लेकिन यह कोई नई बात नहीं है । मैंने कई एक कमीशन में देखा है कि टर्म्स आफ रेफेंस कुछ हैं और जब मेम्बर साहबान उस पर सोचने लगते हैं और उनका जो नतीजा होता है वह टर्म्स आफ रेफेंस से कहीं आगे बढ़ कर होता है । मुझे एक ऐसे ही कमीशन की याद आती है । सन् १९५४ में हरियाना के जानवरों के वास्ते एक कमीशन मुकर्रर किया गया था कि उनको कैसे बचाया जाय लेकिन उस कमीशन के प्रेसीडेंट और मेम्बरों ने सारे स्लाटर के सवाल का जिक्र कर दिया और गवनेमेंट और प्लानिंग कमीशन ने उसको बगैर हाउस में पेश किये हुए एक्सेप्ट कर लिया ।

अभी थोड़ा अर्सा हुआ जनाब के रूबरू रोड्स के बाबत मसानी साहब की चेअरमैनशिप में एक कमेटी बनी थी । उस कमेटी के टर्म्स आफ रेफेंस कुछ थे लेकिन उन्होंने सारे रोड और रेल कम्पिटीशन को लाकर सामने रख दिया । जो चीजें आती हैं मैं नहीं जानता कि उन चीजों के साथ हाउस क्या करे । संस्कृत कमीशन की एक सिफारिश यह भी है कि हिन्दी के साथ संस्कृत को भी एक एडीशनल आफिशिएल लैंग्वेज बना दिया जाय और अंग्रेजी को भी बना दिया जाय । एक यह भी उसके अन्दर सिफारिश मौजूद है । मैं नहीं जानता कि मैं उसके ऊपर कितना वक्त लगाऊं और इसको क्या देखूं । मैं अदब के साथ अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि यह जो कोशिश हुई है कि किसी तरीके से संस्कृत को या अंग्रेजी को आफिशिएल लैंग्वेज की तौर पर मान लिया जाय और उसको वह जगह दिलाने की कोशिश करना बिल्कुल नामुनासिब और अनजस्टीफाइड है । देश के अन्दर इस तरह का कनफ्यूजन पैदा करना है । एक लैंग्वेज जिसको कि कांस्टीट्यूशन ने अपनी विजडम में तकरीबन युनैनीमसली सारे देश के वास्ते आफिशियल लैंग्वेज करार दे दिया, नैशनल लैंग्वेज तो नहीं अलबत्ता आफिशिएल लैंग्वेज करार दे दिया, आफिशिएल लैंग्वेज ही उसको कहना चाहिये नेशनल लैंग्वेज का वहां जिक्र नहीं है, एक सरकारी जबान घोषित कर दी । अब उसके ऊपर हाउस के मेम्बरान को अधिकार है कि जब वह कमीशन में बैठें तो उसके बारे में अपनी कुछ राय जाहिर करें लेकिन एक ऐसा कमीशन जिसके कि टर्म्स आफ रेफेंस कुछ थे उसमें यह सिफारिश कर देना कि हिन्दी के साथ साथ संस्कृत को भी एक ऐडीशनल आफिशिएल लैंग्वेज बना दिया जाय, यह जायज और वाजिब नहीं था । मैं यह अर्ज नहीं करना चाहता कि जो उन्होंने इसके लिये दलायल दिये हैं या जो उन्होंने स्वाहिश जाहिर की है वह कुछ नाजायज है, वह हरगिज नाजायज नहीं है लेकिन ताहम वह देश के अन्दर कनफियुजन पैदा करती है । यह कौन साहब हैं जिन्होंने ऐसा किया ? यह संस्कृत के एक बड़े विद्वान् थे । उन्होंने लैंग्वेज कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के सफे २७८ पर अपना नोट आफ डिसेंट लिखा । अब जहां तक उनकी काबिलियत का ताल्लुक है वह बहुत सनेंड आदमी हैं और मैं उनकी बेहद इज्जत करता हूं । उन्होंने संस्कृत कमीशन की रिपोर्ट जिस ढंग से लिखी है उससे उनकी काबिलियत का चिट्ठा बैठ गया लेकिन बावजूद इस कदर

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

काबिल होते हुए और इस कदर नेशनल प्वाएण्ट आफ व्यू से देखते हुए भी मुझे यह कहने के लिये माफ किया जाय कि उन्होंने उस तरह का नोट आफ डिसेंट लिख कर कंट्री के अन्दर फेसीफोरस टेंडेंसी पैदा करने की कोशिश की जिसको कि संस्कृत कमीशन की रिपोर्ट लिखते वक्त उन्होंने रोकने की कोशिश की और उसको कंडैम किया । उन्होंने संस्कृत कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में लिखा कि संस्कृत के अपनाये जाने से देश में से यह फेसीफोरस टेंडेंसी हट जाने में मदद मिलेगी । लेकिन वह फेसीफोरस टेंडेंसी वह लैंग्वेज कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में अपना नोट आफ डिसेंट लिख कर खुद इनकरेज करते हैं । इसी तरह हमारे एन्थोनी साहब जो हाउस के अन्दर बड़े जोर शोर से ऐलान करते हैं कि मैंने हिन्दी के लिये इतना काम किया और हिन्दी मेरी गुजारे की बोली है यानी हिन्दी में से मैं अपनी रोजी कमाता हूं । हिन्दी को मैंने सारे एंग्लो इण्डियन स्कलों में रायज किया है और पिछले बीस वर्षों में मैंने हिन्दी में कई किताबें लिख कर पेश की हैं जब मैं उनको अंग्रेजी की वकालत और हिन्दी की बगावत करते देखता हूं तो मुझे सख्त ताज्जुब होता है कि आखिर यह है क्या चीज ? इसी तरह मेरे बुजर्ग श्री राजगोपालाचार्य जिन्होंने कि अपने अहदे हुकूमत में हिन्दी एजिटेशन के सिलसिले में कितने ही आदमियों को कैद किया आज बदकिस्मती से छोटी चीजों के वास्ते और छोटे इंटरेस्ट्स को लेकर वह तबदील हो गये हैं और वह ऐसी कोशिशें करने लग गये हैं जो कि देश के इंटरेस्ट्स के बरखिलाफ है ।

मैं श्री सुनीति कुमार चटर्जी की बड़ी इज्जत करता हूं । यह भी ठीक है कि उन्होंने जो लैंग्वेज कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर अपना नोट आफ डिसेंट लिखा है उसमें उन्होंने वजूहात बयान की हैं कि मैं क्यों मुखालिफ हो गया । इसी तरह श्री एन्थनी ने भी अपने नोट में लिखा है कि वह क्यों मुखालिफ हो गये । उन्होंने यह वजह दी है कि दक्षिण भारत में हिन्दी इम्पीरियलिज्म का अंदेशा पैदा हो गया है और वहां यह ख्याल हो चला है कि हिन्दी हम पर थोपी जा रही है, इम्पोज की जा रही है । दक्षिण भारत के लोग इसके कारण आशंकित हैं और उनका ख्याल है कि नार्थ के हिन्दी वाले हम पर हुकूमत करना चाहते हैं । मैं यह इस हाउस की उस कमेटी का मेम्बर था जो कि लैंग्वेज कमीशन की कमेटी थी और मैंने जहां तक हिन्दी का सवाल है, हिन्दी की मैंने अपनी जिन्दगी में काफी खिदमत की है । जिस जमाने में कि ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट यहां पर थी मैं ५० हिन्दी के स्कूल जिनके कि अन्दर हिन्दी का विषय लाजिमी था, ऐसे पचास हिन्दी के स्कूलों को चलाने का मैं खुद जिम्मेदार था । लेकिन यह सब होते हुए भी मैं इस तरह से कि जैसा कि उनकी तरफ से कहा जाता है हिन्दी के इमपोजीशन के सख्त खिलाफ हूं । लेकिन साथ ही मुझे यह कहने में जरा भी ताम्मुल नहीं कि जब देश ने और इस देश के संविधान ने इसको मान लिया हो कि इस देश की आफिशियल लैंग्वेज हिन्दी रहेगी तो अब उनकी तरफ से हिन्दी इम्पीरियलिज्म और हिन्दी इमपोजीशन की आवाज लगाना वाजिब नहीं है । यहां मैं यह भी कह दूं कि मैं जो वाकई में अगर कोई हिन्दी इम्पीरियलिस्ट्स हों उनको कंडम करने के वास्ते तैयार हूं जो कि हिन्दी को जबर्दस्ती लोगों पर थोपना चाहते हैं । मैं हमेशा उन लोगों के खिलाफ रहा हूं जो कि किसी की फीलिंगस को ठेस पहुंचाते हैं । यही पालिसी कांग्रेस की भी भाषा के सम्बन्ध में रही है । संविधान में भी अंग्रजी को हटा कर पन्द्रह वर्ष में हिन्दी को लाने की बात लिखी हुई है लेकिन गोहाटी सेशन में कांग्रेस ने और लैंग्वेज कमीशन ने भी तकरीबन युनैनीमसली इसको मान लिया कि हम हिन्दी के लिए जो संविधान में सन् ६५ की डेडलाइन रक्खी है उस पर हर हालत में

स्टिक करेंगे और उस तारीख को आगे बढ़ाया जा सकेगा । हम यह नहीं चाहते कि नान हिन्दी पीपुल को किसी भी तरह से यह अहसास हो कि उन पर हिन्दी जबर्दस्ती लादी जा रही है और यह भी ठीक ही है कि दक्षिण के अहिन्दी भाषी लोग चूंकि घरों में हिन्दी नहीं पढ़ते और उनको एकदम से हिन्दी एडाप्ट कर लेना मुश्किल हो सकता है और उनको दिक्कत हो सकती है । हमें तो उन नान हिन्दी नोइंग पीपुल की दाद देनी चाहिये जिन्होंने कि इतनी दिक्कत उठा कर हिन्दी पढ़ी और अपने वहां पर हिन्दी पढ़ा रहे हैं । उन्होंने कंट्री के लार्जर इंटरेस्ट्स में अपनी जाती तकलीफों और दिक्कतों की पर्वाह न करते हुए हिन्दी का ज्ञान प्राप्त किया । आज जब मैं मद्रास में हिन्दी की बाबत फीगर्स देखता हूं तो मुझे यह देख कर बड़ी खुशी होती है कि वहां पर हिन्दी की पढ़ाई बड़े जोर शोर के साथ चल रही है । आज वहां हजारों और लाखों लड़के हिन्दी स्कूलों में पढ़ रहे हैं । मुझे कोई शक नहीं है कि अगर इसी तरह से हिन्दी का काम चलता रहा तो थोड़े ही दिनों में हिन्दी बिल्कुल आमफहम हो जायेगी लेकिन ताहम मुझे यह कहने में जराभी ताम्मुल नहीं कि हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने जो साउथ वालों को इस हाउस के अन्दर एक ब्लैंक बीटो या चार्टर दे दिया वह कतई गलत था और ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिए था । गवर्नमेंट और पार्लियामेंट को अख्तियार है कि वह हिन्दी के बारे में यह पालिसी ले डाउन करे कि किस स्पीड से चला जाय लेकिन यह कहना कि जब तक साउथ वाले नहीं कह देंगे तब तक हम हिन्दी को आगे नहीं चलायेंगे, यह उचित नहीं था और ऐसा कह करके पार्लियामेंट और दूसरे लोगों की पावर्स पर रोक लगाना है । इस तरह का ब्लैंक चार्टर हिन्दी के बारे में साउथ वालों को देकर मुझे यह कहने दिया जाय कि हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने ठीक नहीं किया और यह वाजिब नहीं था । मैं इसमें तो मुत्तफिक हूं कि हिन्दी या संस्कृत के सम्बन्ध में इमपोजीशन वाली बात नहीं होनी चाहिये और जो हिन्दी के लिये रीजनेबुल टाइम समझा जाय वह जरूर दिया जाये लेकिन उसके साथ ही साथ हमें ऐसा भी नहीं करना चाहिये कि लोग हाथ पर हाथ धर कर बैठ जायें । हमने कांस्टीट्यूशन बनाया था । उसको बहुत अर्सा हो गया । उसमें हमने १५ साल रखे थे लेकिन मुझे शिकायत है अपनी गवर्नमेंट से और एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री से कि वह हाथ पर हाथ रख बैठे रहे और कोई परवाह न की जिसका नतीजा यह निकला कि हिन्दी के खिलाफ ही ऐजीटशन शुरू हो गया । अब वक्त आ गया है कि हम इसको गो बाई कह कर सो न जाएं बल्कि खुद जागें और यह न सोचें कि हमको साउथ जगावेगा तब हम जागेंगे या नार्थ जगावेगा तब हम जागेंगे । इस तरह सोचना दुरुस्त नहीं है । जो कुछ लैंग्वेज कमीशन ने कहा है वह सब इजत के काबिल है । गवर्नमेंट की ऐसी पालिसी हो कि वह सब की मर्जी के मुताबिक हो यह नहीं कि किसी खास सेक्शन की मर्जी के मुताबिक हो या किसी को अपील करने के लिये हो ?

मैं ने यहां पर हिन्दी का इसलिये थोड़ा जिक्र कर दिया क्योंकि संस्कृत कमीशन ने उस का बहुत ज्यादा जिक्र किया है । वह हिन्दी को एक बाधा समझते हैं । देश के लोग संस्कृत को आज मुश्किल समझते हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस बारे में हाउस मुल्क को लीड दे कि किस तरह से संस्कृत को कम्पल्सरी किया जाय । आज एक आवाज यह है कि अगर तुम संस्कृत को लाजिमी कर दोगे तो देश पीछे चला जायेगा, देश में फिर से ब्राह्मणों का जमाना आ जायगा और हरिजन बेचारे फिर पीछे पड़ जायेंगे । आज यह आवाज उठाई जा रही है और यह सिर्फ हरिजनों की तरफ से ही नहीं उठाई जाती बल्कि एंथनी साहब ने भी अपने नोट में यही लिखा है । "मुझे एक साहब ने बतलाया, एक शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट वाले ने, कि जो लोग हिन्दी का प्रचार करते हैं वह अव्वल दरजे

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

के रिएक्शनरी हैं । क्योंकि हिन्दी के आने के मानी हैं कि फिर वही पुरानी सिविलाइजेशन आ जाये और अछूत को अछूत रखा जाय । तो यह कोई नई बात नहीं है । ऐसे खयालात बहुत लोग जाहिर करते हैं । इसलिये हम को उन के डर को हटाना चाहिये अगर हम तरक्की करना चाहते हैं ।"

मेरी निहायत अदब से यह गुजारिश है कि इस रिपोर्ट को पढ़ने के बाद कोई शुबहा बाकी नहीं रहता कि गवर्नमेंट ने जो यह स्टेप उठाया है वह निहायत वाजिबी है और इस की मेन रिकमेंडेशन्स बिल्कुल कंसिस्टेंट हैं । इस देश के अन्दर जितनी भी लेंग्वेजेज हैं, हिन्दी खास तौर पर, वे संस्कृत के साथ वाबस्ता हैं, यहां तक कि ड्रेविडिन लेंग्वेजेज भी, जोकि संस्कृत से नहीं निकली हैं, उन में भी संस्कृत के बहुत से अल्फाज पाये जाते हैं । आप आज पंजाबी, मराठी, गुजराती वगैरह किसी लेंग्वज को ले लें आप उस के अन्दर संस्कृत के अल्फाज पायेंगे । हिन्दुस्तान की जितनी भी रीजनल लेंग्वजज हैं उन सब में संस्कृत के अल्फाज आप को मिलेंगे । मैं आज सब से ज्यादा अहमियत हिन्दी और रीजनल लेंग्वजेज को देता हूं । मैं इस बात का हामी नहीं हूं कि आज देश में सब लोगों को हिन्दी और रीजनल लेंग्वजेज की जगह संस्कृत पढ़ाई जाये और लोग अपनी अेअर संस्कृत में करें और अपनी मादरी जबान में न करें जिस को कि वह अच्छी तरह समझते हैं । मैं नहीं चाहता कि परमात्मा से प्रार्थना किसी इम्पोज्ड लेंग्वेज में की जाय जिस को कि हम आधा समझते हैं । मैं तो कहता हूं कि भला हो महात्मा तुलसीदास का कि जिन्होंने हिन्दी में रामायण लिख कर देश पर बहुत बड़ा अहसान किया । भला हो हमारे गुरुओं का और दूसरे रिफारमर्स का जिन्होंने लोगों की जबान में अपनी शिक्षा दी और जो पुरानी थ्रल्डम चली आ रही थी उसको काट दिया । और हम को सही रास्ते पर ला दिया । आज अगर कोई यह कहे कि यहां पर सब को हिन्दी की जगह संस्कृत पढ़ाओ और सब काम संस्कृत में हो तो मैं इस के सख्त खिलाफ हूं । लेकिन इस चीज को मैं मानता हूं कि जैसा कि इस में रिकमेंड किया गया है, कि संस्कृत की पढ़ाई लाजिमी की जाय । इस से यह फायदा होगा कि ५० साल के अर्से में हर एक आदमी में नई जिन्दगी की लहर दौड़ जायगी । आज हम क्यों इतने गिरे हुए हैं ? स्वराज्य मिल गया । लेकिन अंग्रेजी न हमको नुकसान पहुंचाया वह अभी भी जारी है । मैं यह मानता हूं कि अंग्रेजी ने हम को यूनिटी दी और भी बहुत से फायदे हुए । मैं उन को रिअलाइज करता हूं । मैं खुद थोड़ी सी अंग्रेजी पढ़ा हूं और उस से जो मुझे फायदा पहुंचा है उस से मैं इन्कार नहीं करना चाहता । लेकिन इस से देश को बड़ा नुकसान भी हुआ है । जब कोई विदेशी भाषा किसी बच्चे को कुछ बरस तक अपनी भाषा की जगह पढ़ाई जाती है तो वह उसके इनीशिएटिव को, उसके नचुरल एंडाउमेंट्स को ब्लंट कर देती है । जो उस को कुदरत से इंटेलेक्ट मिला है उस को कुन्द कर देती है । आज मुझे अंग्रजी से वाकफियत हुए ५० साल से ज्यादा हो गये लेकिन मैं फिर भी जब अंग्रजी में बोलता हूं तो डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब की तरफ देखता रहता हूं क्योंकि मैं टूटी फूटी अंग्रजी बोल पाता हूं : यहां बहुत से आदमी हैं जो वाकै अंग्रेजी के बड़े माहिर हैं । लेकिन ऐसे आदमी कुछ गिने चुने ही हैं । यों तो महात्मा गांधी के बारे में कहा जाता है कि वह बाइबिल की अंग्रेजी लिखते थे । लेकिन मैं कह सकता हूं कि ऐसे चन्द हस्तियां ही इस देश के अन्दर हैं । क्या आज तक हम ने एक भी ऐसा आदमी पैदा किया, एक भी ऐसा साइंटिस्ट पैदा किया जिन के बनाये हुए राकेट आसमान पर गूंजते हों । इस विदेशी भाषा

ने ही हम को नीचे रखा है। जहां तक इंटलेक्ट का सवाल है मैं कह सकता हूं कि अभी भी हमारे देश के लोगों का इंटलेक्ट दूसरे मुल्क वालों से कम नहीं है। परमात्मा का शुक्र है कि हम इंटलेक्ट में किसी से कम नहीं हैं। लेकिन दूसरे मुल्क जितनी तरक्की कर गये उतनी हम नहीं कर पाये। इस की वजह यही अंग्रजी है। मैकाले ने लिखा था कि हम ऐसे लोग तैयार करते जो खून में में और शक्ल में हिन्दुस्तानी हों लेकिन जो दिल से हिन्दुस्तानी न हों। और आज भी वही चीज चली आ रही है जिस को हम छोड़ना चाहते थे। अगर हम चाहते हैं कि हम फिर नये रास्ते से आगेनिक तरीके से बदलें तो हम को अपना रास्ता बदलना होगा। मैं तो कहता हूं कि भला हो गवर्नमेंट का जिस ने संस्कृत का रिवाइव करने के लिये इस कमीशन को बिठाया और उस कमीशन ने हमारे सामने यह तजवीज रखी कि किस तरह से हम देश के अन्दर संस्कृत को कम्पलसरी करें। हमारी तरक्की जो एक जमाने में रुक गई थी उस को हमें फिर आगे बढ़ाना है।

संस्कृत मुश्किल जबान है। मैं ने भी थोड़ी सी संस्कृत पढ़ी है। लेकिन मैं ने संस्कृत को उसी तरह से पढ़ा था जिस तरह कि अंग्रेजी को और जिस जिस तरह मैं इन ५० सालों में अंग्रेजी का माहिर नहीं बन सका उसी तरह से संस्कृत का भी माहिर नहीं बन सका। मैं ने संस्कृत में बी० ए० पास किया और कालिज में आपस में और सभाओं में थोड़ा बहुत संस्कृत बोल भी लेता था। लेकिन वह नाकाफी थी। इस की वजह यह है कि मैं ने संस्कृत भी अंग्रेजी की तरह पढ़ी थी। आज जो ज्यादातर आदमी देश में संस्कृत पढ़े हैं वे इसी तरह पढ़े हैं। आज भी हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसे लोग हैं जोकि ओरिजिनली संस्कृत पढ़े हुए हैं और जिन पर अंग्रेजी का असर नहीं है। लेकिन वह थोड़े हैं। और जो हैं उन की कद्र नहीं है। आप ने उन को बहुत नीचा डाल दिया है। वे पंडित अगर दूसरे मुल्कों में होते तो उन की बड़ी भारी कद्र होती। वे लोग आज यहां सिफर के बराबर गिने जाते हैं और उसी तरह रह रहे हैं जिस तरह के कि अंग्रेजों के जमाने में रहते थे। जब कोई मुल्क दूसरे मुल्क पर हमला करता है, तो उस के बड़े से बड़े आदमी नीचे आ जाते हैं, उन की इंटलक्ट्स सिफर के बराबर हो जाती हैं और सब नालेज, ज्ञान और सोसिज आफ नालेज सब के सब खत्म हो जाते हैं। अंग्रेजों ने हम पर बड़ा अहसान किया कि उन्हों ने संस्कृत को रीसर्कीटेट किया, रिवाइव किया। लेकिन किस तरीके से। उन्हों ने यूनिवर्सिटी में पढ़ाये जाने के तरीके से ऐसा किया। आज जो अंग्रेजी पढ़े हैं, उन को वह फ़ायदा नहीं हो सकता, जोकि उन को होना चाहिये था। आज हिन्दुस्तान में सब जगह एजूकेशन का बुरा हाल है। आप कहीं चले जाय, किसी यूनिवर्सिटी के किसी आदमी को देखें। क्या किसी में आरिजिनलिटी बाकी है? जो एर्थाकल्चर में पास करते हैं, वे भी नौकरी करते फिरते हैं। क्या किसी ने एर्थाकल्चर को इम्प्रूव किया? क्या किसी ने इस सिलसिले में कोई ईजाद की? जो ईजाद की शक्ति, इन्वेन्टिव शक्ति इन्टेन्सिव एजूकेशन से आती है, वह आज मफ़कूद है। मैं इसलिये अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जब तक नये सिरे से सारा एटमास्फ़ियर संस्कृत का नहीं कर देंगे और संस्कृत एजूकेशन को, जोकि छोड़ी जा चुकी है, हर शोबे में, हर एक डिपार्टमेंट में, लर्निंग के पैराये में नये सिरे से रिवाइव नहीं करेंगे, तो न कोई नया एटमास्फ़ियर पैदा होगा और वे हालात पैदा होंगे, जिन से ये शक्तियां पनपती हैं।

उन्हों ने जो रीजन्ज दी हैं, उन में मैं नहीं जाना चाहता हूं। मेरे दोस्तों ने उन को पढ़ा होगा। वक्त की कमी की वजह से मैं उन का जिक्र नहीं करना चाहता। लेकिन मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जो साइ

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

आठ रीजन्ज दी गई हैं वे, एक से एक अजीब हैं। उन्हों ने कनक्लूसिव तरीके से साबित कर दिया है कि हमारा भला इसी में है कि हम संस्कृत को रिवाइव करें। संस्कृत लिटरेचर के बारे में हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर का कहना है कि हिन्दुस्तान का ग्रेटेस्ट कल्चरल हैरिटेज संस्कृत में है। हमारा रिलीजन, हमारी फ़िलासफ़ी, हमारे आर्ट्स, हमारी सब साइंसें, हमारे हर एक विषय संस्कृत जबान में हैं। अगर हम उस ज्ञान को हासिल करना चाहते हैं और अगर हम यह जानना चाहता हैं कि हमारे बुजुर्ग किस तरह से रहते थे, उन्हों ने क्या किया, तो संस्कृत के ज्ञान के बगैर हम नहीं कर सकते हैं। जो बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं, वह दकियानूसी मालूम हो सकती है, लेकिन पुरानी संस्कृति का जिक्र करना और साइंस का जिक्र न करना, टक्नालोजी का जिक्र न करना, जिस ने कि दुनिया की शक्ल ही तब्दील कर दी है, वाजिब नहीं है। संस्कृति साइंस और टक्नोलोजी की दुश्मन नहीं है। इस में कोई शक नहीं कि माडर्न साइंस और टक्नोलोजी संस्कृत जबान में मौजूद नहीं हैं, क्योंकि हमारे देश में एक स्टेगनेन का वक्त आ गया, जिस में ये चीज पनप नहीं सकती थीं। यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन और दूसरे कमीशनों ने, डा० कुंजरू ने और दूसरे कई साहबान ने यह सलाह दी है कि हम अंग्रेजी को न छोड़ें। आज कौन शख्स है कि जो पंडित नेहरू की इस आर्ग्यूमेंट से मुतासिर नहीं है कि जहां तक नालेज के विन्डो का सवाल है, उस हद तक हम को अंग्रेजी को अपनाना चाहिये। अगर आज कोई शख्स ऐसे उच्चों को अंऐजी पढ़ाता है, जिन्हों ने आठ जमायत के बाद आगे नहीं पढ़ना है, तो मैं कहने के लिये तैयार हूं कि वह देश का दोस्त नहीं है और वह उन बच्चों के चन्द साल जाया करता है। उन्हों ने कालेज में नहीं जाना है। वे यहीं रह कर अपना काम-काज करेंगे। आठ जमायत पढ़ कर ही उन्हों ने अपना गुजारा इस दुनिया में करना है। उन को अंग्रेजी पढ़ाना उन का वक्त जाया करना है और एक सहत नशनल बेल्ट है। आज वक्त आ गया है कि हम इन बातों पर ध्यान दे कर फ़ैसला करें। मेरी गुजारिश यह है कि अंग्रेजी सिर्फ उन्हीं लड़कों को पढ़ाई जानी चाहिये, जिन्हों ने साइंस और टक्नालोजी पढ़नी हो। अगर कोई कहे कि मैं शेक्सपीयर और मिल्टन को पढ़ना चाहता हूं, तो बेशक उस को—और हर एक आदमी को—यह अख्तियार है कि वह अंग्रेजी पढ़े और उस से फ़ायदा उठाये। यह वाजिब है, लेकिन वह उतना ही वाजिब है, जितना यह कि कोई रशन, इटालियन या फ्रेंच के लिटरेचर से फ़ायदा उठाना चाहता है। अंग्रेजी को इस से आगे जगह देना देश के साथ गद्दारी करना है। मैं अपने लफ्ज सोच-विचार कर कहना चाहता हूं। जो लोग अंग्रेजी के पीछे पड़े हुए हैं, उन की फ़ीलिंग्ज उसी तरह की हैं, जोकि गांवों के आदमियों की होती हैं, जो कि यह कहते हैं कि अगर अंग्रेजी की पढ़ाई नहीं है, तो वह पढ़ाई ही नहीं है। जहां भी सरकारी स्कूल खुलता है, लोग कहते हैं कि हमारे यहां अंग्रेजी जरूर कर दो। उन का यह ख्याल है कि अंग्रेजी पढ़ने से ही नौकरी और रोटी मिलेगी। उन्हों ने किसी कालेज में पढ़ना नहीं है। मेरी गुजारिश यह है कि संस्कृत को लाजिमी करार दे दिया जाय। इस के साथ मैं एग्री करता हूं। लेकिन सवाल यह उठेगा कि थ्री लग्वेजेज फ़ारमूला को क्या करें। इस का जवाब मैं देना चाहता हूं, इस से कि कोई यह न कहे कि संस्कृत जैसी मुश्किल जबान लड़के पर लादने से उस के दिमाग पर बरडन बढ़ जायगा। जहां तक रिजनल लैंग्वेज और हिन्दी का सवाल है, संस्कृत के लाजिमी तौर पर पढ़ने से इन दोनों लग्वेजेज का बोझ बच्चे पर बहुत कम हो जायगा। संस्कृत के लाजिमी करार देने से वह बोझ बहुत कम हो जायगा। सारी उम्र अंग्रेजी पढ़ाई जाय, इस की जरूरत नहीं है।

सब मिला कर, उन पर जितना अब बोझ है, वह फ़िलवाकया नहीं रहता ।

कमीशन ने जो तजवीजें रखी हैं, उन सब के मैं इत्तिफाक नहीं करता । जब हिन्दी का जिक्र आया, तो इट वाज ए रेड रैग टु दि बुल । हिन्दी को देखते ही उन के मिजाज का तवाजन नहीं रहता । अपने नोट में उन्हों ने लिख दिया है कि सारी उम्र हिन्दी का काम करते हुए भी मैं अब हिन्दी के खिलाफ हो गया हूं । हिन्दी के मामले को छोड़ कर कमीशन ने जो तजवीजें की हैं, वे बड़ी माकूल हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि अब वह वक्त आ गया है कि सब लोग—द्राविडियन भी—संस्कृत को लाजिमी करार दें । सिर्फ उन लोगों को छोड़ दिया जाये, जिन को इस बारे में कानशेनशस आबजेक्शन है और जो पर्शियन, एरेबिक या लेटिन, ग्रीक खास तौर पर पढ़ना चाहते हैं । मैं उस का मुखालिफ नहीं हूं । उन लोगों को संस्कृत पढ़ने के लिये मजबूर न किया जाये । हिन्दुस्तान के बाकी सब लोगों को संस्कृत पढ़ानी चाहिये, इस का मेन प्राविजन यही है ।

आप की इजाजत से मैं एक दूसरे प्राविजन पर आता हूं, जो कि उतना ही जरूरी है । संस्कृत कमीशन इसलिये बनाया गया था कि गवर्नमेंट के सामने सवाल यह था कि संस्कृत की ट्रडीशनल पाठशालाओं का फ़ायदा कैसे उठाया जाये । हमारे देश में एक तो ट्रडीशनल संस्कृत पाठशालायें हैं और दूसरे संस्कृत की यूनिवर्सिटी और स्कूलों कालेजों की एजूकेशन है । गवर्नमेंट यह चाहती थी कि पाठशालाओं में लर्निंग की जितनी डेप्थ और इन्टेन्सिटी है, उस को किसी तरह से स्कूलों और कालेजों में दाखिल किया जाये और नये तरीका-ए-तालीम में ये दो बातें आ जायें और फिर गवर्नमेंट को यह शिकायत न सुननी पड़े, जैसेकि मैं ने की है कि मैं संस्कृत पढ़ा, लेकिन अंग्रेजी तरीके से, लेकिन फिर भी मुझे संस्कृत नहीं आती । गवर्नमेंट यह चाहती थी कि स्कूलों और कालेजों में इस तरीके से संस्कृत की तालीम दी जाय कि पढ़ने वाले लड़के उस को इन्टेन्सली और डीपली स्टडी कर सकें और इसीलिये यह कमीशन बिठाया गया था । मेन रीजन यह थी । इस का जवाब जो कमीशन ने दिया, वह मैं आप की खिदमत में मुख्तसर अर्ज करना चाहता हूं । कमीशन की राय में यह गैर-मुमकिन है कि यह काम हो सके—यह नहीं हो सकता कि संस्कृत पाठशालाओं को बन्द कर के एक तरीका निकाल लिया जाय और इस तरह की लर्निंग बना दी जाये, जिस में दोनों सिस्टम्ज के गुड प्वाइंट्स आ जाय । उन्होंने इस बात की बड़ी कोशिश की कि दोनों के गुड प्वाइंट्स ले लें और उन में एक इन्टेगरेशन करें, लेकिन उन्हों ने साफ़ तौर पर कह दिया है कि यह इन्टेगरेशन नहीं हो सकता है । इसलिये उन की राय में पाठशालायें भी चलनी चाहियें और दूसरा सिस्टम भी चलना चाहिये । दरअस्ल यह सवाल बड़ा मुश्किल था और मैं समझता हूं कि इस तरह इन्टेगरेशन होना और ऐसा फ़ारमूला बनाना, जिस में यह इन्टेगरेशन हो जाता, गैरमुमकिन है और इसलिये मैं उन की इस राय से मुत्तफिक हूं कि गवर्नमेंट को इन दोनों सिस्टम्ज को कुछ अर्सा के लिये अलाहिदा रखना पड़ेगा । यह सही है कि हायर लेवल्ज पर इन्टेगरेशन हो सकता है और उस की कोशिश करनी चाहिये, लेकिन एट आल लेवल्ज यह इन्टेगरेशन आज के दिन नामुमकिन है ।

एक तजवीज उन्हों ने बड़े जोर-शोर से की, जोकि दफ़ा ११५ पर दर्ज है और उस की तरफ मैं आप की खास तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं । अंग्रेज अपने जमाने में संस्कृत के दिलदादा नहीं थे । इसलिये जितना सिलेबस आर्डर था, जितने जमींदार थे और जनरल पब्लिक थी, उन्होंने करोड़ों रुपये के एनडाउमेंट्स संस्कृत की एजूकेशन के लिये किये । किसी जिले में, किसी शहर में जाइये, आप को लोकल संस्कृत पाठशाला मिलेगी

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

उन का हाल बुरा है, इस में शक नहीं है, लेकिन संस्कृत पढ़ाने का इन्तेजाम मौजूद है, क्योंकि लोगों को संस्कृत से बेहद मुहब्बत है और हाथी चाहिये भी—यह लाजिमी है—इसलिये कि हमारे देश की मजहबी किताबें संस्कृत में हैं और हमारा सारा पुराना लिटरेचर संस्कृत में है। इस बात का ठीकाना नहीं है कि इन एनडाउमेंट्स और टैम्पल्ज का कितना रुपया इस काम के लिये रखा हुआ है। लेकिन पुराने गवर्नमेंट और उस के बाद हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने उस रुपये को और कामों में इस्तेमाल करना शुरू कर दिया—और तरह की ऐजुकेशन में इस्तेमाल करना शुरू कर दिया। उन्हों ने यह कहा है कि जहां तक एनडाउमेन्ट्स, ट्रस्ट्स और टैम्पल्ज की प्रापर्टीज का सवाल है, उन को उसी गरज के लिये इस्तेमाल किया जाये, जिस के लिये वे दिये गये। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जस्टिस विफोर जैनेरासिटं यह एक मुसल्लमा उसूल है। गवर्नमेंट का उस रुपये का डाइवर्ट करना—उसके ठीक परपज से दूसरी तरफ ले जाना जस्टिस नहीं है। इस लिये मैं जोर से कहना चाहता हूं कि इन पाठशालाओं का क्लेम उस रुपये पर सब से पहले है, जो कि इस देश के लोगों ने इस गर्ज के लिये रखा हुआ है। लेकिन इस के बाद भी गवर्नमेंट की जिम्मेदारी खत्म नहीं हो जाती। किसी भी देश की ऐजुकेशन गवर्नमेंट का सब से पहला फर्ज है। और गवर्नमेंट को लोगों को ऐसी ऐजुकेशन देनी चाहिये, जो इस देश के रहने वाले लोगों के लिये मुफीद हो, चाहे वह टैक्नीकल ऐजुकेशन हो या दूसरी ऐजुकेशन हो। जब हम इस रिपोर्ट को देखते हैं तो पाते हैं कि इस कमीशन के जो मेम्बर थे वे सब के सब ही संस्कृत के बड़े विद्वान थे। सब के सब संस्कृत जानने वाले थे, बहुत मशहूर लोग थे और अपनी रिपोर्ट में इस कमीशन ने गवर्नमेंट के ऊपर बहुत से फरायज डाले हैं, जितनी पाठशालायें हैं उन को किसी हद तक माडर्नाइज करने का काम गवर्नमेंट के जिम्मे डाला है। आज यह देख कर हर एक व्यक्ति को दुःख होता है कि जितने भी संस्कृत के तथा दूसरी भाषाओं के विद्वान हैं, उनको अंग्रेजी जानने वाले विद्वानों के मुकाबले में इतना नीचा समझा जाता है, इतनी उन की बेकद्री होती है कि कुछ कहना ही नहीं। अंग्रेजों के जमाने में यह कुदरती चीज हो सकती थी लेकिन आज जब कि अंग्रेज यहां से चले गये हैं .....

श्री ब्रज राज सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : अंग्रेजों के उत्तराधिकारी हैं, आज के लोग।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : मैं समझता हूं कि यह सारी हुकूमत और यह पार्लियामेंटरी तर्ज की हुकूमत लोगों के कहने पर चलती है। ब्रजराज सिंह का कहना है कि अंग्रेजों के ये उत्तराधिकारी हैं, ठीक नहीं है। जहां तक उन की यह शिकायत है वहां तक तो मैं उन के साथ सहमत हूं कि गवर्नमेंट को बदला जाना चाहिये, अपने तरीके बदल लेने चाहियें, और उत्तराधिकारी होने का जहां तक ताल्लुक है वह तो हम को बनना चाहिये जो कि पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर हैं और जिन के यह सरकार जवाबदेह है। हम जो कि इसके मेम्बर हैं, उन को यह चीज शोभा नहीं देती है कि हम किसी को ताने के तौर पर कोई बात कहें। अगर हम कोई काम सरकार से करवा नहीं सकते हैं, तो यह हमारा कसूर है। आज की हुकूमत एमेनेबल है और अगर हम में ताकत है, तो हम गवर्नमेंट को मजबूर कर दें कि वह वे काम करे जो कि हम चाहते हैं कि होने चाहियें। अगर हम अपना फर्ज अच्छी तरह से नहीं निभाते हैं तो हम डेफिशेंट हैं .....

श्री ब्रज राज सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक्सप्लेनेशन के तौर पर एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। मैं ने संसदीय पद्धति के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा है। मैं ने तो केवल इतना कहा है कि आज की गवर्नमेंट जो है, उस के जो सब के सब तौर तरीके हैं, वे ब्रिटिश हुकूमत के से हैं, वह कोई परिवर्तन करना नहीं चाहती है.

अंग्रेजी को हटाना नहीं चाहती है, उसी तरह से काम चलाना चाहती है जिस तरह से पहले चला करता था और कोई परिवर्तन लाना नहीं चाहती है ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : मैं ने इस को कंट्रोवर्ट नहीं किया है । मैं ने यह कहा है कि गवर्नमेंट हमेशा पालियामेंट की तथा लोगों की रिप्रिजेंटेटिव होती है और लोग जो चाहें गवर्नमेंट से करवा सकते हैं । अगर लोग हुकूमत से कुछ करवा नहीं सकते हैं या लोगों के जो नुमायन्दे हैं, वे गवर्नमेंट से कुछ करवा नहीं सकते हैं, तो यह लोगों का और उन के रिप्रिजेंटेटिव्स का कसूर है । जहां तक गवर्नमेंट का ताल्लुक है, दुनिया की कोई भी गवर्नमेंट इस तरह से नहीं चलती है और इतनी तेजी से नहीं चलती है कि पुराने तरीकों को एक दम ब्रेक अवे कर दे, सब कुछ एक दम तोड़ कर अलग हो जाये सारे सिस्टम को खत्म कर दे और नये के लिये तैयार न हो । पुरानी चीज को आते तो वक्त लगेगा और नई चीज को हम खत्म कर देंगे और इस का नतीजा यह होगा कि कुछ भी नहीं रह पायेगा । इस वास्ते सब चीज आहिस्ता आहिस्ता होती है, लेकिन आहिस्ता आहिस्ता चीज के होने का यह मतलब नहीं है कि कुछ किया ही न जाये, और जिस हद तक कुछ किया नहीं जाता है, उस हद तक आपकी शिकायत वाजिब है ।

तो जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस रिपोर्ट को आये हुए एक साल हो गया है और इस एक साल के अन्दर जो सिफारिशें कमिशन ने की हैं, इन को अमल में लाने के लिये गवर्नमेंट कहां तक तैयार हुई है, यह मैं गवर्नमेंट से जानना चाहूंगा । उन्हों ने जो यह कहा है कि जितनी पाठशालायें हैं, उन को आप एक हद तक माडर्नाइज करके उन के अन्दर क्रिटिकल और एनेलिटिकल एजुकेशन का सिलसिला जारी करें, उस के बारे में आप ने क्या किया है । कहां तक इस पर आप ने अमल किया है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं । कमीशन ने यह भी कहा है कि साउथ में संस्कृत यूनिवर्सिटी जरूर होनी चाहिये । हमारे यहां भी कुरुक्षेत्र में एक यूनिवर्सिटी बनी है लेकिन यूनिवर्सिटी कमीशन की तरफ से उस को कोई ग्रांट अभी तक नहीं दी गई है । वाराणसी में भी एक यूनिवर्सिटी बनी हुई है । ये सब जो यूनिवर्सिटियां हैं, उन को कहां तक इमदाद दी गई है और इस दिशा में कहां तक काम हुआ है, यह मैं आप से जानना चाहता हूं ।

यह दुरुस्त है कि आप ने एक संस्कृत बोर्ड की स्थापना कर दी है और यह बहुत अच्छा किया है । इस के परसनेल के बारे में मैं ने नोटिफिकेशन को देखा है और मैं समझता हूं कि यह आप ने ठीक किया है । लेकिन जो दूसरी तजावीज हैं और जो बहुत ज्यादा हैं, उन के बारे में आप क्या कर रहे हैं । इस कमिशन में बहुत लार्नेड लोग थे, बहुत मशहूर लोग थे और बहुत बारीकी में जा कर उन्हों ने अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश की है और बहुत ध्यानपूर्वक हमें उन की सिफारिशों पर गौर करना है । जैसे मैं कह चुका हूं, मैं सब रिकमेंडेशंस में नहीं जा सकूंगा, लेकिन दो तीन बातें मैं जरूर अर्ज कर देना चाहता हूं ।

हमारे जो वेद हैं वे बहुत पुराने हैं और उन की जो किताबें हैं, वे बहुत पुरानी किताबें हैं और लोग उन को बहुत रिवीयर्ड मानते हैं । ओल्डेस्ट किताबें ये हैं । ये नस्ल के बाद नस्ल से चले आते हैं, दादों पड़दादों के वक्त से चले आते हैं और बाप के बाद बेटे को मिलते चले आते हैं । सैकड़ों हजारों वर्षों के बाद आज भी वेद लोगों को कंठस्थ हैं, किसी को एक, किसी को दो और किसी को तीन । उन का प्रोनंसिएशन, उन की सारी चीज जो परम्परा से चली आती है, वह हमारे देश का एक ऐसा खजाना है, जिस के मुकाबले में दुनिया की कोई चीज नहीं है । कमीशन ने यह तजवीज की है कि इस चीज को कायम रखना चाहिये । इस की यूटिलिटी बहुत कम लोग देख पाते हैं और लोग कह सकते हैं कि क्या फायदा है उन का । लेकिन मैं आप को

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

बतलाना चाहता हूं कि आज वह चीज दुनिया से चली गई होती, अगर यह सिलसिला जारी न रहता, अगर इस को लोगों ने इनहैरिट न कर लिया होता और बाई इनहैरिटेंस यह चीज चलती न आती । इस वास्ते हमारा यह फर्ज है कि हम इस चीज को खत्म न होने दें । और हमारी गवर्नमेंट का फर्ज है कि इस ट्रेडिशन को खत्म न होने दें, इस को प्रिजर्व कर के रखे । आज उन लोगों ने, उस जैनेरेशन ने जिस ने महात्मा गांधी को ी देखा है, वे समझते हैं कि हम बड़े बदमस्मत हैं कि हम उन के जमाने में पैदा नहीं हुए । लेकिन महात्मा गांधी की रिकार्ड से आवाज सुन लेते हैं । एक आदमी ने मुझ से कहा कि मैं एक ऐसी चीज ईजाद कर रहा हूं जिस से कि राम कृष्ण महाराज की आवाज रिप्रोड्यूस हो सके । किस तरह से वह रिप्रोड्यूस करेगा और कब वह चीज होगी, यह मैं नहीं जानता हूं लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो आवाज लोगों के अन्दर है इन वेदों के बारे में अगर उस को हम प्रिजर्व न करें तो यह ठीक नहीं होगा । जो वेदों को जानते हैं, जो वेदों के ज्ञाता हैं उन की आवाजों को टेप रिकार्डिंग कर के प्रिजर्व किया जाना चाहिये । ताकि जितनी चीज मौजूद हैं, वह तो रहे, वह तो खत्म न हो ।

एक और रिकमेंडेशन इस में की गई है, जो अजीब रिकमेंडेशन है । इस में कोई शक नहीं कि जहां तक संस्कृत का सवाल है, वह दुनिया की एक ऐसी जबान है, जिस के अन्दर आप कहें या न कहें, कितने ही मुल्क हैं, जहां पर संस्कृत की स्टडी जरूरी है । लेकिन हमारे देश के अन्दर वह इतनी इंटेंसिटी के साथ नहीं हो रही है, जितनी वहां हो रही है । जर्मनी वाले थोड़े दिन हुए खोज कर रहे थे कि वह क्या चीज थी, कौन सी अजीब चीज थी, कौन सी एनर्जी थी जिस की वजह से लक्ष्मण जी ने सीता को कहा था कि इस घेरे के अन्दर आ जाओ और दुनिया की कोई ताकत हमें नहीं पहुंचा सकेगी । इन के अन्दर एयरप्लेंस का जिक्र आता है और उस की खोज आज भी दुनिया के अन्दर जारी है । संस्कृत के ऊपर सारी दुनिया की निगाहें लगी हुई हैं । दूसरे मुल्क जितने जोरों से इस के पीछे लगे हुए हैं, उतने जोरों से हम नहीं लगे हुए हैं । इस वास्ते संस्कृत को कोई डर नहीं है । यह दुनिया की नैगुएज है और इस का दर्जा बहुत ऊंचा है और ऊंचा रहेगा । जितनी साइंस के अन्दर एकमप्लिशमेंट्स हुई हैं, जितनी ज्यादा तरक्की वहां हुई है, उस को अगर देखा जाय तो आने वाले हजारों बरस तक संस्कृत का जो इल्म हिन्दुस्तान में पहले था, उस का बोलबाला दुनिया के अन्दर रहेगा और कोई नहीं कह सकेगा कि इंडियन्स का कांट्रीब्यूशन किसी दुनिया की कौम से कम है । इस में कोई शक की बात नहीं है । लेकिन मुझे शुबा यह है कि कितने दिन तक मैं शहनशाह पिदरमबूद के अन्दर यह कहता रहूंगा कि मेरे बुजुर्गों ने क्या किया है, क्या वे थे । हमें देखना है कि आज की क्या हालत है । आज की बहुत खराब हालत है फिलहाल और फिलवाका सिर उठाने की जगह नहीं है और कोई नहीं कह सकता है कि हमारा कांट्रीब्यूशन इस तरह का है जिस तरह का कि होना चाहिये । इस वास्ते यह जरूरी है कि जितने गवर्नमेंन्ट रिसोर्सेज हैं, वे सारे इस की तालीम के पीछे खर्च होने चाहियें और तालीम को इस तरह से चलायें कि जो देश के वास्ते बैस्ट हो ।

कमीशन ने बेहद रिकमेंडेशंस की हैं । लेकिन मैं एक दो को ही लेता हूं । एक रिकमेंडेशन यह है कि जितने हमारे एम्बेसेडर जाते हैं, जितनी हमारी एम्बेसीज हैं, उन के अन्दर एक कल्चरल अटैची हो, जिस की डिसपोजल पर संस्कृत की तथा दूसरी चीजों की लाइब्रेरी हो और इस तरह से वहां वह काम करे । यह चीज ऐसी है जिस पर कि गवर्नमेंट खुद गौर करेगी । मैं तो समझता हूं कि इस देश के अन्दर जितना

ज्यादा से ज्यादा हो सके, संस्कृत का का प्रचार हो और बजाय इस के कि यह चीज दूसरे मुल्कों में जाय, यहां भी इस को बढ़ावा मिलना चाहिये। बाहर वाली चीज गैर जरूरी सैंस में है। आज घर के अन्दर कुछ नहीं है, "दिल्ली दिल वाली, मुंह चिकना और पेट खाली" वाली बात नहीं होनी चाहिये। सब से पहले इस देश के अन्दर ही आप डिसीशन लें और इस देश के अन्दर संस्कृत को लाजिमी कर दें। इस का नतीजा यह होगा कि सारे देश के अन्दर एटमसफीयर ही चेंज हो जायेगा, और हमारे कैरेक्टर में फर्क आ जायेगा। कैरेक्टर फारमेशन के लिये इस से अच्छी चीज और कोई नहीं है। रिपोर्ट में और बहुत सी सिफारिशें की गई हैं। और उस में यह भी कहा है कि देश और कौम की सालिडेरिटी के लिए यह जरूरी है, फिसिपेरस टेंडेंसों को दबाने के लिए यह चीज जरूरी है, हिन्दुस्तान को एक बनाये रखने के लिए यह चीज लाजमी है और इससे बढ़ कर कोई दूसरी चीज नहीं हो सकती है। उन्होंने कितनी ही दलील इसके बारे में दी हैं और मैं उन सब में जाना नहीं चाहता हूं।

मैंने आपका बहुत वक्त ले लिया है और मैं ज्यादा बोल भी नहीं सकता हूं। इस वास्ते मैं अन्त में इतना ही अर्ज करता हूं कि जिन्होंने यह रिपोर्ट लिखी है, उनका मैं शुक्रगुजार हूं, यह रिपोर्ट सही है, और मैं गवर्नमेंट से बड़े जोर से कहना चाहता हूं कि इसकी रिकमेंडेशंस पर जल्दी से जल्दी वह फैसला दे और उनको अमल में लाये। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो यह ठीक नहीं होगा। किताब देखने में तो बहुत खूबसूरत है और अगर इसमें दी गई रिकमेंडेशंस को अमल में नहीं लाया गया तो वैसे ही होगा जिस तरह से और किताबों में दी गई रिकमेंडेशंस के साथ हुआ है। इस वास्ते जहां तक हो सके, जल्दी से जल्दी इस पर अमल होना चाहिये।

पंडित ज्वाला प्रसाद ज्योतिषी (सागर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, संस्कृत कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर विचार करते समय संस्कृत के सम्बन्ध में जो चर्चा हुई उस चर्चा को सुन कर और उसमें भाग लेने में ऐसा मालूम होता है जैसे हम अपनी नानी या दादी की प्रशंसा कर रहे हैं। संस्कृत इस देश के बहुसंख्यक समाज की मातृभाषा की मां है, समस्त उत्तर भारत में जिन भाषाओं को हम बोलते हैं उन सब भाषाओं की जननी संस्कृत है, और दक्षिण भारत की भाषाओं से अगर उसका मां का ताल्लुक नहीं है तो मां की बहन का ताल्लुक जरूर है। सारे भारतवर्ष में संस्कृत को प्राचीन काल में बड़ा गौरवपूर्ण स्थान प्राप्त रहा है और इसलिये इस भाषा ने इस देश को प्राचीन काल में एकता के सूत्र में गूंथ कर रक्खा। आज राम और कृष्ण मंदिर हमें उत्तर से ले कर दक्षिण तक यदि दिखाई देते हैं और उसका कारण अगर हम तलाशते हैं तो हमें यह मिलता है कि इस देश में एक ऐसी भाषा उत्तर से ले कर दक्षिण तक और पूर्व से लेकर पश्चिम तक बहुत काल तक बहुत से समाज में प्रचलित रही, जिस भाषा ने इस देश के मनुष्यों को एकता के सूत्र में गूंथ कर रक्खा। स्वराज्य प्राप्ति के पश्चात्, हमारा शासन कायम होने के बाद, यह खुशी की बात है कि इस भाषा के सम्बन्ध में इस देश में सोचा गया और इस तरह के कमीशन की नियुक्ति की गई, जो कमीशन इस बात पर विचार कर कि ऐसी भाषा जिसमें इस देश का सांस्कृतिक लिटरेचर उपलब्ध है, इस देश की जो राष्ट्रीय विचारधारा है, जो कि संसार में अपना अद्वितीय स्थान रखती है, उस विचार धारा को इस भाषा के द्वारा आगे पहुंचाया जा सकता है, उस भाषा को इस देश में उचित स्थान मिल सके इस पर फिर से विचार किया जाय।

15.45 hrs

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair]

जिस कमीशन का निर्माण हुआ उसने बड़ी जांच पड़ताल करने के बाद एक अच्छा साहित्य हमारे सामने रक्खा, वह एक आवश्यक और उपयोगी सामग्री है, इसमें कोई शक नहीं और शासन ने कमीशन नियुक्त करके, यह रिपोर्ट आये ऐसी व्यवस्था कर के बड़ा उपयोगी काम किया है।

जहां श्रद्धा का प्रश्न आता है, हमको अपने सब बुजुर्गों के प्रति श्रद्धा होती है और होनी चाहिये। जो आदमी अपने पूर्वजों के प्रति श्रद्धालु नहीं है उस आदमी की आदमियत में कुछ कमी है, मैं ऐसा मानता हूं। लेकिन हमारी आजी, हमारी नानी हमारे लिये अत्यन्त प्रिय हैं और हमारी उनके प्रति श्रद्धा भी है। इसके यह माने नहीं हैं कि हम उनके ऊपर आजके जमाने की सारी जिम्मेदारी डाल दें। एक समय होता है, उस समय की अपनी मांगें होती हैं। हमें किसी भी मसले पर विचार करते समय इस चीज पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक ध्यान देना होगा कि समय के तकाजे को वह चीज पूरी करती है या नहीं। संस्कृत में हमारा सांस्कृतिक साहित्य सुरक्षित है, यह सच है। हजारों वर्षों के भारतवर्ष के हृदय को अगर पढ़ना है, सैकड़ों, हजारों वर्ष पहले इस देश के मनीषियों ने जो चिन्तन किया था, जिस चिन्तन ने इस देश को अपनी उन्नति के शिखर पर पहुंचाया था, उस चिन्तन के साथ अगर हमें अपनी आत्मा का सामंजस्य स्थापित करना है, तो जरूरी है कि संस्कृत का अध्ययन किया जाय। लेकिन साथ ही यह भी निश्चित बात है कि कोई आदमी केवल अतीत में तो नहीं रह सकता है। मुझे भी पढ़ने का शौक है, यहां पर एक बड़ी अच्छी सी लाइब्रेरी हो जिसमें हजारों वर्ष पुरानी पुस्तकें रक्खी हों उनमें अच्छी-अच्छी बातें भरी हों, यह बात सच है, लेकिन उन पुस्तकों के अन्दर बैठ कर अपनी सारी जिन्दगी को नहीं खपाया जा सकता। कोई भी जीवित प्राणी, कोई भी समाज में जीवित रहने वाला प्राणी, जिसको आगे भी समाज में जीवित रहना है और जिसको जिन्दगी की दौड़ को पूरा करना है, वह कितनी ही अध्ययनशील रुचि का आदमी क्यों न हो, लेकिन एक अच्छी से अच्छी लाइब्रेरी के अन्दर अपने को खत्म कर देना कभी पसन्द नहीं करेगा। एक जीवित समाज के लिये जरूरी होता है कि उसके लिये हमेशा जिस तरह की विचारधारा चाहिये, उस तरह की विचारधारा अवश्य ही उसके सामने प्रस्तुत हो सके, ऐसी व्यवस्था हो। यदि हम संस्कृत को आवश्यकता से अधिक महत्व देते हैं तो मुझे यह लगता है कि हम समाज को आज की विचारधाराओं से वंचित रखते हैं। अगर हम संस्कृत को हर बच्चे के मस्तिष्क के ऊपर लादना चाहते हैं, अगर हम उसे इस देश में कम्पल्सरी करते हैं, तो मैं कहता हूं, बाल मनोविज्ञान का एक छोटा सा विद्यार्थी होने के नाते मैं इस चीज को देखता हूं, कि अगर हम उन सुकुमार मस्तिष्कों पर जरूरत से ज्यादा बोझ लादते हैं तो हम उनकी बुद्धि को कुंठित करते हैं। हम उनके स्वतन्त्र विकास के मार्ग में बाधक होते हैं। बहुत सी भाषाओं से किसी बच्चे के मस्तिष्क को बोझिल बनाया जाय यह उसके स्वतंत्र चिन्तन के मार्ग में सबसे बड़ी बाधा उपस्थित करना है। मैं तो कहता हूं कि भाषा के सम्बन्ध में बहुत बार लोग कहा करते हैं, हमारे बुजुर्ग लोग भी कहते हैं, कि अधिक से अधिक भाषायें सीखनी चाहियें। लेकिन जहां तक मैं समझता हूं, मेरी यह मान्यता है, कि यदि हम एक भाषा भी अच्छी तरह से जान लेते हैं तो जीवन के लिये वह पर्याप्त है। एक भाषा के द्वारा, एक जीवित भाषा के द्वारा भी हम अपने बहुत से साहित्य का अध्ययन कर सकते हैं जो कि हमारे जीवन के निर्माण में बड़ी दूर तक सहायक हो

सकता है। ठीक है, अगर हमारे पास अवकाश हो, हजारों वर्षों की जिन्दगी हो, तो हम बीसों भाषाओं को सीखें और उनके अन्दर मनीषियों ने जो अपने विचार अंकित कर के रक्खे हैं उनका अध्ययन करें, वह हमारे जीवन के निर्माण में और उलझने जहां पैदा होती हैं वहां पर अपना जो सही मार्ग है उसको निर्धारित करने में सहायक हो सकता है। लेकिन जीवन हजारों वर्ष का तो नहीं, मनुष्य जीवन जैसा है उसकी सीमाओं के भीतर ही हमें सोचना होगा कि हम बच्चों के मस्तिष्क पर कितना बोझ लादें। तो मैं कमीशन ने जो रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की है उसको पर्याप्त महत्व देते हुए भी, जहां उन्होंने यह बात कहा है कि संस्कृत को हाई स्कूल तक कम्पल्सरी लेंगेज किया जाय, यह कहूंगा कि मनोवैज्ञानिक और अध्यापकीय दृष्टिकोण से विचार करते समय यह चीज ठीक नहीं है। यह ठीक है कि इस देश में ऐसे पंडित हैं, इस देश में ऐसे विद्वान् हैं जो कि पुराने लोगों ने जो चिन्तन किया है, और फिर अपने साहित्य को सुरक्षित कर के रक्खा है, उसका गम्भीरतापूर्वक अध्ययन करते हैं। मैं यह महसूस करता हूं कि जब मैं यह देखता हूं कि पिछले हजारों वर्षों में इस देश का अधःपतन क्यों हुआ, तो मैं इस निश्चय पर पहुंचता हूं कि इस देश के हमारे ग्रंथों में जो अद्वितीय विचार रत्न भरे पड़े थे, उन विचार रत्नों से हम ने इस देश के बहुसंख्यक समाज को कट आफ करके रक्खा। संस्कृत भाषा और जन भाषाओं में हजार डेढ़ हजार वर्षों के अन्दर गहरा अन्तर पड़ गया। विद्वानों और विद्यापीठों में रहने वाले मनीषियों की भाषा संस्कृत रही लेकिन न तो उन मनीषियों का जन समाज से कोई सम्पर्क रहा और न जन समाज का उन मनीषियों से कोई ताल्लुक था। हिन्दुस्तान के विचारक पंडित लोग किस भाषा में सोचते हैं समाज को यह मालूम नहीं था और समाज के हृदय का स्पन्दन क्या है, उसकी अन्तर्वेदना क्या है, जीवन में कौन से कष्ट और दुःख हैं, इसका ज्ञान उन चिन्तकों को नहीं था जो विद्यापीठों में बैठ कर संस्कृत के ज्ञान का अर्जन करते थे। और इसलिये मैं देखता हूं कि पिछले संस्कृत साहित्य में एक ऐसा पुरानापन आया जिसमें जीवन का स्पन्दन नहीं है, वह जीवन की हमारी जो समस्यायें थीं उनको हल करने में सहायक नहीं है और जन समाज और विद्वत् समाज के अन्दर अधिकाधिक खाई बढ़ती गई। मैं संस्कृत का ज्ञान बढ़ाया जाय, संस्कृत के अध्ययन, अध्यापन की अच्छी से अच्छी व्यवस्था की जाय इसका निश्चित रूप से, हामी हूं, लेकिन हर आदमी पर, हर बच्चे पर हाई स्कूल स्तर पर यह बोझ लाद दिया जाय इसको औचित्यहीन समझता हूं।

हमें निश्चित रूप से कुछ ऐसे आदमियों की आवश्यकता है जो कि बारीकी से अध्ययन करें कि हमारा सांस्कृतिक साहित्य जो हमारी दृष्टि से ओझल हो चुका है वह क्या था, उन रत्नों को आज की भाषा में, आज के शब्दों में, आज के समाज के सामने रखें और जिस सीमा तक वह आज की समस्याओं को हल करने में सहायक हो सकता है उस सीमा तक हम उससे सहायता लें। कोई भी समाज अपने भूतकाल के द्वारा सहारा लेता है। यह निश्चित है कि जो समाज भूतकाल से सहारा नहीं लेता है उस समाज के अपने व्यक्तित्व में अन्तर पड़ जाता है, उसका अस्तित्व कमजोर पड़ जाता है। यह सही बात है और इस लिये एक सीमा तक हमारे देश का जो चिन्तन रहा है, जो हमारे देश के मनीषियों के विचार करने की धारा रही है, उससे हमारा सम्बन्ध स्थापित करें, ऐसे एक विद्वत् समाज का निर्माण जरूरी है। विद्वान् तैयार किये जायें, जो विद्यालय हैं उनमें जो पंडित काम कर रहे हैं, रिसर्चेज का काम कर रहे हैं, अध्ययन का काम कर रहे हैं, उन्हें अधिक से अधिक सुविधा दी जाय ताकि वह प्राचीन साहित्य के रत्नों को हमारे सामने प्रस्तुत कर सकें और हम उनसे जो प्रेरणा ले सकते हैं वह ले सकें।

[पं० ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिरी]

लेकिन जनसाधारण के लिए अगर हम संस्कृत कम्पलसरी करते हैं तो वह गलत चीज है । भाषा विज्ञान के एक छोटे से विद्यार्थी के नाते मैं तो यह अनुभव करता हूं कि भाषा एक प्रवाहवान् वस्तु है । वैदिक संस्कृति का एक प्रवाह चला । उसके पश्चात् अपभ्रंश काल आया । भाषा में परिवर्तन हुए । विद्वानों ने यह देखा कि हम यदि भाषा को बांध कर नहीं रखते हैं तो इतने ज्यादा परिवर्तन हो जायेंगे कि प्राचीन काल की भाषा में और हजार दो हजार साल बाद आने वाली भाषा में इतना अन्तर पड़ जायेगा कि एक युग का व्यक्ति दूसरे युग की भाषा को नहीं समझ सकेगा । इसलिए उन्होंने, कुछ विद्वानों ने संस्कृत को नियमों में बांध कर रक्खा । एक पठित वर्ग का जो समाज था उस समाज की व्याकरण के नियमों से बंधी हुई भाषा बनी । उस भाषा में बहुत अच्छे से अच्छा साहित्य उन्होंने प्रस्तुत किया और वह साहित्य वहां रहा और उस व्याकरण के नियमों से बंधी हुई भाषा को संस्कृत भाषा कहा गया लेकिन जन-समाज भाषा की जटिलता की वजह से उस भाषा को ग्रहण नहीं कर सका । भाषा विज्ञान यही कहता है कि जो भाषा बंधनों में ज्यादा बांध दी जाती है वह भाषा धीरे-धीरे विद्वानों की भाषा रह जाती है और जनसमाज उस भाषा को हृदयंगम नहीं कर सकता है । जन समाज से उस भाषा का सम्बन्ध टूट जाता है । संस्कृत के जीवन में, संस्कृत भाषा के जीवन में यही घटना घटी है । कुछ विद्वानों ने चूंकि उसे कठिन नियमों में बांध रक्खा इसलिए वह विद्वानों की भाषा बन कर रह गई । कुछ बाहरी शक्तियां इस देश पर आक्रमण करके आई, उन्होंने भी जो संस्कृत के अध्ययन और अध्यापन की सुविधाएं मिलनी चाहिए थीं, उन सुविधाओं को नहीं दिया । जनसाधारण के इधर-उधर अनुराग के कारण जो भी थोड़ी बहुत सुविधाएं उसे मिल सकीं और उन सुविधाओं के बीच में जितना कुछ संस्कृत विकास पा सकी, वह पाती रही लेकिन निश्चित रूप से वह एक सीमित दायरे की भाषा रही । अब आज उस भाषा को जिस भाषा का कि जन समाज से हजारों वर्षों से बिलकुल सम्बन्ध टूट चुका है उस भाषा को फिर से हम समग्र देश की भाषा बना दें, अत्यन्त आदर और श्रद्धा संस्कृत के लिए होते हुए भी, मैं समझता हूं, कि यह सम्भव नहीं है । इस तरह की चर्चा आज के इस युग में करना मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि गंगा बहुत पवित्र है लेकिन उस गंगोप सागर से उठा कर फिर से हरिद्वार ले जाने की बात जैसे कठिन है, उसी तरीके से संस्कृत जो कि थोड़े से विद्वानों की भाषा रह गई है, उसे जनभाषा बनाने का विचार इसी तरह का एक असम्भव विचार है ।

आज हमें हिन्दी या जो स्थानीय भाषाएं हैं, रीजनल लैंग्वेजेज हैं, उनके बढ़ाने की व्यवस्था करना चाहते हैं तो उसके मार्ग में बाधाएं हैं, अब उसके लिए किसे दोष दें । जब हम उस पर दृष्टि डालते हैं तो हम पाते हैं कि हमारे पास उतना धन नहीं है कि जिससे हम प्राइमरी एजुकेशन कम्पलसरी कर सकें । अगर हम संस्कृत को कम्पलसरी करना चाहते हैं हाई स्कूल स्तर पर ही सही, तो क्या आपने हिसाब लगा कर देखा है कि हमको कितना व्यय करना होगा और किस चीज के लिए करना होगा ? क्या हम इस जमाने की किसी समस्या को संस्कृत को कम्पलसरी करके हल कर सकते हैं ? क्या जो वैज्ञानिक प्रगति इस दुनिया की हो रही है उस वैज्ञानिक प्रगति में हम अपने बच्चों को इसके द्वारा आगे बढ़ाने में सहायता दे सकते हैं ? मैं समझता हूं कि ये प्रश्न हैं । इन प्रश्नों पर हमें गम्भीरता पूर्वक विचार करना चाहिए । कमीशन में हमेशा ऐसे आदमी रक्खे जाते हैं और रक्खे भी जाने चाहिएं जो कि उस विषय से

अत्यन्त अभिरुचि रखते हैं और हमने देखा है कि हमारी अभिरुचियों से हमारी मनोभावना हमारे लिए हमारी भावनाओं का एक घेरा बना रखती है। सर्वतो दृष्टि से आज हममें विचार करने की एक क्षमता होनी चाहिए। वह क्षमता हम उस दायरे की वजह से खो बैठते हैं। कमीशन के लोग संस्कृत के विद्वान् हैं, संस्कृत के अध्ययन और अध्यापन में, उसमें रिसर्चेज करने में उन्होंने अपनी जिन्दगी अर्पित कर दी है। संस्कृत के प्रति उनको असीम और अगाध श्रद्धा थी और उस श्रद्धा ने संस्कृत का ही हित उनके सामने मुख्य रूप से रक्खा। यह दृष्टि वह काश रख सके होते कि जन समाज की आज की जरुरतें क्या हैं। शासकीय स्तर पर अगर संस्कृत को एक उच्च से उच्च स्थल पर पहुंचाने के लिए अनुष्ठान किया है तो उन अनुष्ठानों के मार्ग में आर्थिक और दूसरे किस्म की कितनी दिक्कतें हैं, इन सब चीजों पर हमें दुख है कि वह विचार नहीं कर सके और इसीलिए जैसा कि पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव ने अभी कहा कि उनकी जो सिफारिशें हैं वह एक अजीब सी सिफारिशें हो गई हैं।

16 hrs.

सभापति महोदय, यह जो संस्कृत कमीशन की रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत है यह बड़े विचार के पश्चात् हमारे सामने विचारार्थ पेश की गयी है। उस रिपोर्ट को मैं एक महत्वपूर्ण डाक्युमेंट इस दृष्टि से मानता हूं कि उस रिपोर्ट ने इस देश के निवासियों के हृदय में अपनी मातृभाषा की जननी के प्रति जो सद्भाव, आदर और प्रेम का भाव है और उसको इस देश में विस्तृत बनाने की जो उत्कट और तीव्र आकांक्षा है, उस आकांक्षा को व्यक्त किया है। उसके प्रत्येक क्लाज को इस देश में आज की परिस्थितियों में कार्यान्वित कर सकेंगे, ऐसा मैं नहीं समझता हूं। एम्बैसीज में संस्कृत के विद्वान् भेजे जायं वहां जाकर संस्कृत की पुस्तकें पढ़ें। काश हमारी शक्ति होती कि हम ऐसा कर सकते लेकिन हम अपने घर में तो छोटे छोटे दिये न जला सकें और हम बाहर मशाल जलाना चाहें तो यह कैसे हो सकता है। हमें इसके लिए तैयारी करनी होगी। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम देश में जगह जगह पर जो हमने छोटे छोटे मंदिर और मठ संस्कृत के कायम कर रक्खे हैं, मैं तो कहूंगा कि यह जरूरी है कि हम इन छोटे छोटे मंदिरों और मठों को देखने के बजाय विशाल मठ और मंदिर संस्कृत का स्थापित करें। छोटी-छोटी पाठशालाएं जिनमें एक मिटी हुई और पिटी हुई स्थिति में काम करने वाले संस्कृत के अध्यापक काम कर रहे हैं, कहा जाता है कि इन सब संस्थाओं को हम जीवित रक्खें। काश हममें शक्ति होती कि हम उनको जीवित रख सकते। मैं महसूस करता हूं कि देश का जो पैसा है वह ऐसा फालतू नहीं है कि हम उसको हर जगह खर्च करें। देश की एक एक पाई को खर्च करते समय यह जरूर देखना चाहिए कि देश के लिए सबसे महत्वपूर्ण चीज कौन सी है? बिगड़ी हुई और टूटी-फूटी संस्कृत शालाओं को हम जीवित रक्खें या हम आज के जीवन में प्रेरणा देने वाली जो संस्थाएं बना सकते हैं, उन संस्थाओं को सहारा दें? संस्कृत के प्रति हमको अनुराग है यह सच है लेकिन उस अनुराग को व्यक्त करने का यह तरीका नहीं होगा कि हम घिसी पिटी छोटी छोटी संस्थाओं को जिनमें कि यह लूले लंगड़े तरीके से अध्ययन का कार्य चल रहा है उसको जारी रक्खें। उचित यह होगा कि हम हर जिले में और जिले में नहीं हो सकता है तो प्रान्तीय स्तर पर अच्छे से अच्छे संस्कृत के विद्यापीठ या संस्कृत की बड़ी शाला स्थापित करें जहां हम अच्छे से अच्छे गवेषणा में रुचि रखने वाले विद्वान लोगों को रक्खें जो सचमुच में अपने जीवन को सरस्वती की अभ्यर्थना में विसर्जित करना चाहें। उनके चारों तरफ वास्तविक संस्कृत का वातावरण बने। उनकी छाया में जिस

[पं० ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी]

तरह वैशाली और नालन्दा में विद्यार्थी ज्ञान का अर्जन करते थे । ऐसे वातावरण की छाया निर्मित हो और सही बच्चे जो कि अपने जीवन को संस्कृत की सेवा में ही अर्पित करना चाहते हैं, वे बच्चे जो कि यही व्रत लेना चाहते हैं कि वे प्राचीन साहित्य की गवेषणा करेंगे, संस्कृत साहित्य की, और उस गवेषणा के परिणाम को आज के समाज के सामने आज की भाषा में प्रस्तुत करेंगे, संस्कृत और संस्कृत के संदेश को विदेशों में ले जायेंगे, ऐसे तरुणों को उनमें नियुक्त किया जाय। थोड़ा थोड़ा हजारों जगहों पर बिखरी हुई हजारों संस्थाओं में हम पैसा फेंक दें, और वह संस्थाएं जिस तरीके से चलती आई हैं चलती रहें और उनमें उससे किंचित सुधार ही सम्भव हो और धुआं देने वाले दिये बहुत से इधर उधर कायम हो जायें और उस धुंएं की घुटन में जो हमारे बच्चों का सही विकास होना चाहिए वह विकास न हो सके, ऐसी व्यवस्था को सहारा देना मैं नहीं समझता कि ठीक है।

जो पुरानी शालाओं को जीवित रखने की और उनमें पुरानी परम्परा को जारी रखने की बात कही गयी है, मैं एक सीमा तक उसका समर्थन करता हूं । जिस तरह कि पहले चोटी बांध कर पुराने विद्यार्थी अध्ययन करते थे इस तरह की परम्परा कुछ संस्थाओं में स्थापित हो जाए। उस परम्परा में नवीन शिक्षा शास्त्र ने जो नवीन बातें हमारे सामने रखी हैं उनका समन्वय किया जाए । यह एक दुःखद बात है कि पुरानी शालाओं में पढ़े शास्त्री और आचार्य—उनमें मेरे निकटस्थ मित्र भी हैं—जो आगे आये हैं—वे आज समाज के हृदय में भावों का जो स्पंदन हो रहा है उससे दूर है। और इसका नतीजा यह है कि उनके मन में ज्ञान का अगाध भंडार होते हुए भी वे आज के समाज के हृदय को छू नहीं पाते हैं। उनके और आजके समाज के बीच में एक लकीर पड़ी हुई है । तो जो पुरानी संस्थाएं हैं उनको हमें प्राण देना है । हर पुरानी चीज को हम कायम रखें यह गलत बात है ।

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Mr. Chairman, may I tell the hon. Member that Prof. Oppenheimer, the well known nuclear physicist is one of the greatest lovers of Sanskrit?

पंडित ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी : ठीक है । मेरा यह मतलब नहीं है कि सारे के सारे वे विद्वान् जिन्होंने संस्कृत के द्वारा अध्ययन किया है वे आधुनिक ज्ञान से सम्पन्न नहीं हैं। मैं जो चीज सदन के सामने कह रहा हूं वह बड़ी जिम्मेदारी के साथ कह रहा हूं। मैं ऐसे पचासों व्यक्तियों को जानता हूं जिन्होंने संस्कृत का गहरा अध्ययन किया लेकिन वह प्राचीन दुनिया में रहे, नवीन दुनिया किस तरफ जा रही है इसका उनको ज्ञान नहीं है । इनमें कुछ अपवाद हो सकते हैं और वे हमारी श्रद्धा के पात्र हैं । लेकिन इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि जिन परम्पराओं को हमारी पाठशालाओं ने कायम रखा है मेरा अनुभव अपने इलाके की अपने आसपास की पाठशालाओं का है उन परम्पराओं ने अपने को नवीन समाज से दूर रखा है। तो मैं चाहता हूं कि नवीन और प्राचीन का समन्वय हो। इस काम के लिए कुछ संस्थाएं चुनी जाएं, उनको अधिक से अधिक प्राणवान बनाया जाए, जो विद्यार्थी संस्कृत का गहरा अध्ययन करना चाहते हैं उनको अधिक से अधिक सुविधाएं दी जाएं। प्राचीन साहित्य को संस्कृत के साथ ही साथ आधुनिक भाषाओं में अधिक से अधिक प्रकाशन देने की व्यवस्था की जाए । आज का जो समाज है वह पाश्चात्य भाषाओं की चकाचौंध से अपने पथ को भूला हुआ

है। अंग्रेजी का अध्ययन अच्छी चीज है यह मैं मानता हूं। अंग्रेजी संसार की एक सबल और सम्पन्न भाषा है इसमें कोई शक नहीं है। उसका अध्ययन होना चाहिए।

अभी यहां पर्याय से चर्चा हो रही थी, अंग्रेजी को कम्पलसरी करने के सम्बन्ध में अंग्रेजी, संस्कृत और हिन्दी तीनों का कम्पलसरी अध्ययन कराया जाए शालाओं में, यह बात रिपोर्ट में भी कही गयी है। मैं इस चीज को देश के लिए अन्याय समझता हूं जहां हमको संसार से सम्बन्ध स्थापित रखना है तहां हमको यह भी याद रखना है कि इस देश के निवासियों से भी हमारा सम्बन्ध है। आज यदि हम अंग्रेजी की व्यवस्था करते हैं तो उसका क्या परिणाम होता है और हुआ है। सौ वर्ष के अंग्रेजी शासन के पश्चात कितने आदमी अंग्रेजी सीख सके हैं और उसका क्या परिणाम हुआ है? इसका यही परिणाम हुआ है कि कोई ५० लाख आदमियों की एक जाति तैयार हो गयी है जो न जन साधारण की भाषा जानती है और न जन साधारण के सम्पर्क में आती है। तो अंग्रेजी के अध्ययन में यह कमी है। अंग्रेजी के अध्ययन का यही उपयोग हो सकता है कि जो विचार प्रवाह बाहर चल रहा है उससे हम अपने को अवगत कर सकें और अपना विचार बाहर दे सकें। लेकिन अंग्रेजी को कम्पलसरी करना मैं समझता हूं कि इस देश की रीजनल लेंग्वेजेज के साथ अन्याय होगा।

श्री मूलचन्द दुबे (फर्रुखाबाद) : श्रीमान सभापति जी, मेरे माननीय मित्र ने जो अन्त में आपत्ति की कि संस्कृत को सैकिंडरी स्टेज पर भी अनिवार्य करने से विद्यार्थियों पर इतना बोझ पड़ जाएगा कि वह उसको बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकेंगे, उससे मैं कतई सहमत नहीं हूं। मेरा विचार है कि सैकिंडरी स्टेज पर संस्कृत को जरूर ही अनिवार्य करना चाहिए। इससे विद्यार्थियों पर ज्यादा बोझ पड़ेगा, यह मैं सही नहीं मानता। मैंने इस बात को देखा है हालैंड में, जरमनी में, स्विटजरलैंड में, पोलैंड में, जैकोस्लावेकिया में कि बच्चों को तीन-तीन और चार-चार जबानें पढ़नी पड़ती हैं और किसी के ऊपर ऐसा बोझ नहीं पड़ता कि वह तरक्की न कर सके। तो यह आपत्ति तो सही नहीं है।

मेरा ख्याल है कि संस्कृत तो ऐसी भाषा थी जो हमारे देश में पूर्व से पश्चिम तक और उत्तर से दक्षिण तक सम्पर्क कायम रखने में बराबर काम आती रही और इसी भाषा की बदौलत देश में एकता रही और भारतवर्ष और हिन्दुस्तान एक रहा संस्कृत के कायम रहने की वजह से ही देश की और जितनी भाषाएं हैं उन सबकी जननी, जैसा मेरे मित्र ने कहा, संस्कृत ही है। और इन सब भाषाओं की तरक्की के लिये संस्कृत का उपयोग और प्रचार बहुत जरूरी मालूम होता है। अंग्रेजों के यहां आने के बहुत समय बाद तक संस्कृत काम में आती रही। जहां तक मुझे याद पड़ता है सन् १८३५ में मेकाले ने एक मिनट तैयार किया जिसमें उन्होंने लिखा कि हमें हिन्दुस्तानियों का एक ऐसा क्लास पैदा करना है जो रंग में हिन्दुस्तानी हो मगर जिसके ख्यालात, जिसका चरित्र और जिसकी बुद्धि अंग्रेजी हो जाए। वह इस किस्म के आदमी पैदा करना चाहते थे और इसमें उनको इतनी कामयाबी हुई कि वह क्लास सवा सौ या डेढ़ सौ बरस के बाद भी उसी तरह पर कायम है। आज जो अंग्रेजी पढ़े लिखों का क्लास है उसका देश के दूसरे क्लासों से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है वह अपने को सबसे अलग रखते हैं। उनको अंग्रेजी आयी हो या न आयी हो, वे अपने को औरों से अलग रखते हैं। वैसे तो इसका कोई ज्यादा असर न होता। लेकिन अंग्रेजों

[श्री मूलचन्द दुबे]

ने ऐसा किया कि जो अंग्रेजी पढ़े लिखे होंगे उनको नौकरी मिलेगी। उन्हीं का मान होगा उन्हीं की प्रतिष्ठा होगी उन्हीं की इज्जत होगी यानी सब चीजें जो कि आदमी को गिराने के लिये जरूरी होती हैं वे सब अंग्रेजों ने उन लोगों के लिए मुहय्या कर दीं जो थोड़ी बहुत भी अंग्रेजी जानते थे। नतीजा यह हुआ कि लोग उसमें फंस गए और एक ऐसा क्लास बन गया कि जिसकी वजह से दस वर्ष स्वतंत्र होते हुए भी देश का पतन हो रहा है। इन लोगों की विचारधारा ऐसी बनती है कि जिसकी वजह से चरित्र का बनना तो दरकिनार रहा, चरित्र का बिगड़ना शुरू हो रहा है। जहां भी रुपए की बात होती है हर एक आदमी गिरता हुआ दिखायी देता है। संभलता हुआ दिखायी नहीं देता। इकानमी के उसूल भी नए ही हो गए हैं। पहले हिन्दुस्तान में यह बात थी कि जरूरत कम रखो ताकि संतोष से रह सको। लेकिन अंग्रेजों ने सिखाया कि जरूरतें बढ़ाओ और जरूरतें बढ़ाने का नतीजा यह है कि चरित्र गिरता चला जा रहा है। जरूरतें बढ़ती चली जा रही हैं। ऐसी मुश्किल पैदा हो गयी है।

जहां हम लोगों का यह विचार है कि एक क्लासलैस सोसाइटी पैदा हो, उसके बजाय अब एक और क्लास पैदा हो गया है। यहां तो पहले ही बहुत सी क्लासेज थीं। लेकिन पिछले दस वर्ष में कांग्रेस की कोशिश से, गवर्नमेंट की कोशिश से और दूसरे लोगों की कोशिश से वह तो धीरे-धीरे कम हो रही है लेकिन अंग्रेजी पढ़े लिखों की क्लास बढ़ती जा रही है। दिल्ली में तो मैं देखता हूं कि चार पांच छः बरस के बच्चे अंग्रेजी में बोलना शुरू कर देते हैं। जिस को देखो, वह अंग्रेजी बोल रहा है। तो गोया जो क्लास उन्होंने इतने अरसे में कायम की है, वह क्लास उसी तरह कायम है। उस को मिटाने की तरफ़ कोई ध्यान नहीं दे रहा है, बल्कि उस को बढ़ाने की तरफ ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। कमीशन ने जो यह कहा है कि अंग्रेजी जरूर कायम रखी जाये और संस्कृत चाहे रखी जाये या न रखी जाये, मैं इस से बिल्कुल सहमत नहीं हूं। चेयरमैन साहब, आपने अपने भाषण में हमारे देश के साइंटिस्ट्स के बारे में फ़रमाया। हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसे साइंटिस्ट्स नहीं हैं, जो कि न्युक्लीयर एनर्जी को या एटामिक एनर्जी को अच्छी तरह से काम में ला सकें। और आप ने फ़रमाया कि हम को शर्म मालूम होती है। इस का कारण क्या है? इसका कारण यह है कि हम में से जो पढ़ने बैठे, उन की जिन्दगी तो अंग्रेजी सीखने में निकल गई। जितना उन का दिमाग़ था, वह अंग्रेजी सीखने में ही खर्च हो गया। भाषा सीखने में ही सारा दिमाग़ खर्च हो गया, भाषा को इस्तेमाल करने का सावल ही पैदा नहीं होता।

डा० मा० श्री० अणे (नागपुर): भाषा आई, विद्या नहीं आई।

श्री मूलचन्द दुबे: दिमाग़ जो काम में आ सकता था, वह दिमाग उस काम में आया नहीं। अंग्रेजी तो आई नहीं, विद्या भी नहीं आई—ज्ञान भी नहीं हुआ। ग़र्ज़कि इतने नुक्सानात इस वजह से हुये हैं कि जिनका अन्दाजा नहीं किया जा सकता है। जो क्लास अंग्रेजों ने बनाई, वह इंडिपेंडेंस के दस बरस के बाद भी ऐसे ही चल रही है।

श्री अजराज सिंह: बढ़ रही है।

श्री मूलचन्द दुबे: ऐसा नहीं किया जा रहा है कि इस तरीके को बदल कर लौटा जाये, क्योंकि जब तक नहीं लौटते हैं, तब तक न तो देश का चरित्र बनेगा और न भ्रष्टाचार मिटेगा, जिस की रोक

शिकायत की जाती है। हर पार्टी के लोग भ्रष्टाचार की शिकायत करते रहते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि यह अंग्रेजी तालीम की वजह से है—अंग्रेजी क्लास की वजह से है। अगर अंग्रेजी क्लास न हो, तो भ्रष्टाचार न हो। हम लोग जिस रास्ते पर चल रहे हैं, उससे अपने कदम को पीछे हटाने का तरीका यह है कि संस्कृत को कम्पलसरी कर दिया जाय कम से कम सैकंडरी स्टेज के लिये। दूसरा तरीका मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है।

सभापति महोदय : श्री ब्रजराज सिंह।

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय (सागर—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियां) : सभापति महोदय, महिलाओं को भी बोलने का समय मिलना चाहिये।

सभापति महोदय : ज्यादा वक्त नहीं है। मैंने श्री ब्रजराज सिंह को बुलाया है। साढ़े चार बजे मिनिस्टर साहब को बुलाना है। अब वक्त नहीं रहा है।

श्री ब्रज राज सिंह : सभापति महोदय, मुझे ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहना है—सिर्फ़ एक बात का निवेदन करना है। संस्कृत आयोग की रिपोर्ट पर बहुत काफ़ी बहस हुई है। इस में शक नहीं है कि हमारे सदस्यगण इस विषय में कितनी दिलचस्पी रखते हैं और देश में भी इसके प्रति कितनी दिलचस्पी है। लेकिन मैं आप का और सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं इस बहुत ही प्रतिष्ठित आयोग की एक सिफ़ारिश की तरफ, जो कि उन्होंने बावजूद इस बात के की कि जो टर्म्ज आफ रेफ़रेंस उन को दी गई थीं, उन में उसका कोई जिक्र नहीं था और वह सिफ़ारिश उन्होंने अपनी इस रिपोर्ट के सफ़ा २५० पर की है, जहां उन्होंने लैंग्वेज फ़ारमूला की बात कही है। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि लैंग्वेज फ़ारमूला में और बातें जो कुछ भी हों, वे सब से ज्यादा महत्व अंग्रेजी को देना चाहते ह। मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर संस्कृत आयोग इस विषय पर अपने विचार प्रकट करता कि संस्कृत की पढ़ाई-लिखाई के लिये क्या सुविधायें दी जाये, किस तरह से परम्परागत पाठशालाओं में पढ़ाई हो, किस तरह यूनिवर्सिटी और कालेजों में पढ़ाई हो, तो इस में एतराज की कोई बात न होती। उन्होंने इस बारे में अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं, उस के लिये और उन की सेवाओं के लिये हम उन को बहुत धन्यवाद देते हैं और उनकी प्रशंसा करते हैं। लेकिन मुल्क में एक षड्यंत्र चल रहा है और वह षड्यंत्र यह है कि चाहे कोई बात हो, उस में यह बात जरूर आ जानी चाहिये कि अंग्रेजी की पढ़ाई-लिखाई हमेशा के लिये जारी रहनी चाहिये।

मैं आप का ध्यान इस बात की तरफ भी आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं कि एक दूसरे दिन हमारे मित्र श्री फ्रैंक एन्थनी के रेजोल्यूशन पर बहस के दौरान हमारे प्रधान मन्त्री ने इस सदन में एक ऐसी बात कह दी, जो कि आफ़िशियल लैंग्वेज कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर बहस के समय कही जानी चाहिये थी। उन्होंने कह दिया कि वे चाहेंगे कि भारतवर्ष में अंग्रेजी एक एसोशिएट सरकारी भाषा के तौर पर बनी रहे और वह तब तक बनी रहे, जब तक कि गैर-हिन्दी-भाषी इस बारे में तय नहीं कर देंगे। मुझे इस बात से कोई एतराज नहीं है कि गैर-हिन्दी-भाषी ही इस को तय करें कि अंग्रेजी कब तक रहे, लेकिन मेरा एतराज यह है कि उस अवसर पर, जब कि इस विषय पर बहस हो रही थी कि क्या अंग्रेजी भाषा को संविधान में दर्ज चौदह भाषाओं में शामिल किया जाय, या नहीं, प्रधान मंत्री की तरफ़ से यह कहे जाने के मायने सिर्फ़ वही होते हैं, जो कि हमारे इस आयोग के प्रतिष्ठित चेयरमैन, डा० सुनीति कुमार चटर्जी, और दूसरे बहुत ही प्रतिष्ठित सदस्यों ने कहा है कि अंग्रेजी की पढ़ाई जारी रहनी चाहिये। प्रधन यह

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

कि आखिर अंग्रेजी की पढ़ाई के पीछे भावना कौन सी है। जहां तक संस्कृत की पढ़ाई का सवाल है, उस के लिये जो भी अच्छी से अच्छी व्यवस्था हो सके, वह की जानी चाहिये, क्योंकि हमारे संविधान ने कहा है कि हमारी जो राष्ट्र-भाषा बनेगी, उस का मूल स्रोत होगी संस्कृत। लेकिन अंग्रेजी आखिर कौन सा रोग है? इस को कमीशन क्यों लागू करना चाहता है और लागू करना चाहता है ऐसी सूरत में कि टर्म्ज़ आफ़ रेफ़रेंस में इस बात की व्यवस्था नहीं थी कि वह अंग्रेजी के बारे में अपने विचार प्रकट करे। इस के बाद भी यह राय प्रकट की जाती है कि तीन भाषायें पढ़ाई जायें और तीन न हो सकें, तो चार भाषायें पढ़ाई जायें, लेकिन अंग्रेजी की हमेशा हमेशा के लिये व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। सौ साल नहीं, सौ साल से ऊपर होने को आये लेकिन मैं दावे के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि इतना जबर्दस्त साधन होते हुये भी आज एक फ़ीसदी से ज्यादा लोग नहीं हैं, जो टूटी-फूटी अंग्रेजी भी जानते हों और अच्छी अंग्रेजी जानने वालों और लिखने वालों में रवीन्द्र नाथ टैगोर और महात्मा गांधी के अलावा कितने लोग हैं? फिर इस भाषा को हमेशा हमेशा के लिये लादने के लिये इस तरह की कोशिश करना मैं समझता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के साथ एक बहुत बड़ा अन्याय करना है। इसलिये मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि कमीशन की तरफ़ से जो सिफ़ारिश की गई है, यह सदन उस पर अपना रोष और विरोध प्रकट करे। कम से कम मैं इन विनम्र शब्दों में अपना रोष और विरोध प्रकट करना चाहता हूं और चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस बात को नोट करे कि भविष्य में जब भी कोई कमीशन बनाया जाये, तो कम से कम जो उस के टर्म्ज़ आफ़ रेफ़रेंस में नहीं है, उसके बारे में वह जिक्र न करे अब जिक्र कर दिया गया है, तो उसके नतीजे क्या होंगे? नतीजे इस के ये होंगे कि भविष्य में इस बात को क्वोट किया जा सकेगा, बार-बार उद्धरण दिये जायेंगे कि संस्कृत आयोग ने अंग्रेजी के सम्बन्ध में अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह कहा था और हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री ने अपने भाषण में लोक सभा में यह कहा था। आज हम देखते हैं कि कुछ लोग खुश हो गये हैं कि इस तरह का आश्वासन सदन को मिल गया है। मेरा निवेदन है कि संस्कृत की पढ़ाई-लिखाई के लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा सुविधा दी जानी चाहिये। परम्परागत पाठशालाओं को विकसित किया जाये। यूनिवर्सिटी और कालेज के स्तर पर संस्कृत का जितना विकास हो सके, वह किया जाये। लेकिन हमें यह भी देखना पड़ेगा कि क्या आज की परिस्थिति में संस्कृत को आवश्यक भाषा के रूप में पढ़ाया जा सकता है या नहीं। मैं समझता हूं कि आवश्यक भाषा के रूप में आज संस्कृत की पढ़ाई हम नहीं कर सकते हैं। इस के कतई ये माने नहीं हैं कि संस्कृत के प्रति मेरी कम निष्ठा है, या कम आदर है। उस के प्रति मेरा बहुत ही आदर और निष्ठा है। मैं मानता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान की भविष्य की राष्ट्र-भाषा ऐसी होगी, जिस का मूल स्रोत संस्कृत होगा, लेकिन आज संस्कृत को हम जन-भाषा नहीं बना सकते हैं, यह एक कटु सत्य है, जिस तरह कि हम अंग्रेजी को जन-भाषा नहीं बना सकते। सौ साल की जबर्दस्ती की पढ़ाई-लिखाई के बाद हम देखते हैं कि एक फ़ीसदी से ज्यादा लोग अंग्रेजी नहीं पढ़ लिख सके। उसी तरह से हम सोचते हैं कि संस्कृत भी जन-भाषा नहीं बन सकती, सरकारी काम-काज की भाषा नहीं बन सकती।

श्री च० ब्रा० भट्टाचार्य : माननीय सदस्य से मेरा निवेदन है कि संस्कृत को जन-भाषा बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव कमिशन की रिपोर्ट में नहीं है।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : आवश्यक पढ़ाई की बात आती है—कम्पलसरी टीचिंग आफ़ लैंग्वेज की बात आती है ।

श्री च० का० भट्टाचार्य : कम्पलसरी टीचिंग है, परन्तु जन-भाषा बनाने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : माननीय मित्र श्री भट्टाचार्य समझते हैं कि कम्पलसरी टीचिंग या आवश्यक रूप से पढ़ाई के अर्थ वह नहीं होंगे कि वह जन-भाषा बना दी जाये । खैर, राय में मत-भेद हो सकता है, लेकिन जहां भी कोई भाषा आवश्यक रूप से पढ़ाई जाती है, वहां पर विद्यार्थियों पर एक अनावश्यक बोझ पड़ जाता है । हम साफ़ शब्दों में कहना चाहते हैं कि भले ही आवश्यक पढ़ाई न हो, लेकिन जिस तरह हम सोचते हैं कि अंग्रेजी का महत्व नहीं होना चाहिये, संस्कृत की वह स्थिति नहीं है—उस का महत्व हो सकता है, क्योंकि संस्कृत आखिर इस मुल्क का, राष्ट्र का मूल स्रोत है, जहां से हमारी संस्कृति निकलती है, हमारा कल्चर निकलता है, जिस से सब भाषायें निकलती हैं । संस्कृत भले ही आवश्यक रूप से न पढ़ाई जाये, लेकिन हम मानते हैं कि उस को हर तरह से उस के विकास और उस की लिखाई-पढ़ाई के लिये साधन मिलने चाहियें । लेकिन जहां तक अंग्रेजी का सवाल है, वह उन्हीं लोगों को पढ़ाई जाये, जो कि उस को ज्यादा पढ़ना चाहते हैं, या जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय ज्ञान के लिये उस को आवश्यक समझते हैं, या जिन का यह विश्वास है कि विज्ञान का ज्ञान सिर्फ़ अंग्रेजी के द्वारा ही प्राप्त किया जा सकता है । ऐसे लोगों के लिये ही अंग्रेजी की पढ़ाई की सुविधा रहे । लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि विज्ञान का ज्ञान केवल अंग्रेजी के द्वारा ही हासिल हो या उसके द्वारा ही प्राप्त किया जाये । उसको दूसरी भाषाओं के द्वारा भी प्राप्त किया जा सकता है । जर्मनी में जो आविष्कार हुये हैं, वे अंग्रेजी के द्वारा नहीं हुये हैं । रूस में जो आविष्कार हुये हैं और हो रहे हैं, स्पूतनिक का जो आविष्कार उसने किया है, वह अंग्रेजी के द्वारा नहीं किया, रूसी भाषा के द्वारा हुआ है । इसी तरह से यह कहना कि अंग्रेजी भाषा के द्वारा ही दुनिया का ज्ञान प्राप्त किया जा सकता है, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में जीवित रहा जा सकता है, यह एक ऐसी पहेली है जिस से कि हिन्दुस्तान भले ही आज़ाद हो गया हो, दासता की मनोवृत्ति को कायम रखने में सहायक सिद्ध होती है, कायम रखने में मदद देती है ।

पंडित ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी : यह कोई भी नहीं कहता है और न कोई चाहता है । हम तो यही चाहते हैं कि सभी भाषाओं से जीवित सम्पर्क हो । अंग्रेजी का यह सवाल नहीं है ।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : जहां तक अंग्रेजी की पढ़ाई लिखाई का ताल्लुक है, उसमें और भी विदेशी भाषायें हो सकती है, रूसी, जर्मनी, फ्रेंच इत्यादि हो सकती हैं, चीनी हो सकती है और हो सकता है कि तिब्बती का जो महत्व बढ़ रहा है हमारे देश में, उसके मुताबिक तिब्बती भाषा भी हो । तो जहां तक अन्य भाषाओं का सम्बन्ध है, उनकी पढ़ाई लिखाई का ताल्लुक है, किसी भाषा को आवश्यक भाषा के रूप में नहीं थोपा जा सकता है और अनिवार्य रूप से थोपने का मतलब होगा कि हम विषय ज्ञान को महत्व देना नहीं चाहते हैं । भाषा का ज्ञान प्राप्त करते करते आठ दस साल लग जाते हैं और इसका फल यह निकलता है कि विषय ज्ञान की तरफ विद्यार्थी झुक नहीं पाता है और नये आविष्कार नहीं हो सकते हैं । स्पेलिंग इत्यादि जानने के लिये ही विद्यार्थी अपना समय लगाते हैं । इसलिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं....

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: I shall tell my friend again that Professor

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharya]

Satyendra Nath Bose, our national professor, insists and holds that science can be taught and should be taught through the regional language. That is the view he supported in the Senate meeting of the Calcutta University.

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : जिस विचार का मैं प्रतिपादन करना चाहता हूं उसी विचार का प्रतिपादन मेरे माननीय मित्र ने किया है। वह मानते हैं कि विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के द्वारा आविष्कार हो सकते हैं। ऐसी सूरत में जब सरकारी तौर पर यह कहा जाता है कि कुछ ऐसी बातें हैं, कुछ ऐसे टैक्नीकल शब्द हैं, तकनीकी शब्द हैं जो कि अंग्रेजी में ही मिल सकेंगे तथा दूसरी अपनी भाषाओं में नहीं मिल सकेंगे, ऐसी चीज है जिस पर मैं इस वक्त अधिक नहीं कहना चाहता इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि यह ठीक नहीं है।

मैं इतना और कह देना चाहता हूं कि इस कमिशन की सिफारिशों का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, उनका मैं स्वागत करता हूं लेकिन जहां तक कमिशन ने अपने कार्यक्षेत्र से बाहर जाकर यह बात कही है कि अंग्रेजी भाषा का ज्ञान आवश्यक रूप से किसी न किसी स्टेज पर रखा जाना चाहिये और हिन्दी के प्रति किसी न किसी रूप में घृणा व्यक्त की है, वह ऐसी प्रवृत्ति है जिस का लोक सभा अनुमोदन नहीं कर सकती है, लोक सभा को जिसे बहुत ही गम्भीरतापूर्वक देखना चाहिये और यह कहना चाहिये कि कमिशन के कितने ही प्रतिष्ठित लोग हों, कितने ही आदर के पात्र हों लेकिन जो उनका कार्य क्षेत्र था, जो टर्म्स आफ रेफ्रेंस थीं, उनके अन्दर रहते हुये बात कहनी चाहिये थी और उसके बाहर जा कर कोई बात नहीं कहनी चाहिये थी, ऐसी बात कह कर आगे के लिये ऐसी कोई भावना नहीं बनानी चाहिये थी कि लोग कहें कि क्योंकि संस्कृत कमिशन बहुत ही प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्तियों की, विद्वान लोगों की कमिशन थी, इसलिये क्योंकि इसने कह दिया है कि अंग्रेजी की पढ़ाई लिखाई अवश्य रहे और हिन्दी आवश्यक रूप में न पढ़ाई जाये, यह ऐसी बात है जिस को माना नहीं जा सकता है, जो उसके कार्य क्षेत्र के बाहर की बात थी। इस वास्ते इस पर मैं अपना रोष प्रकट करना चाहता हूं और कहना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह की बात कहना उसके लिये उचित नहीं था।

एक चीज की ओर और मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। मैं चाहता हूं कि उसको जल्दी ही कर दिया जाये। कमिशन ने सिफारिश की है कि रिपोर्ट को संस्कृत में भी छपाई होनी चाहिये। अगर सारी रिपोर्ट को आप संस्कृत में नहीं छाप सकते हैं तो कम से कम इसका संक्षिप्त सार तो छाप ही सकते हैं। कमिशन को जो स्मरणपत्र मिले थे उनमें से ४० प्रतिशत संस्कृत में मिले थे और वे विद्वान जो अंग्रेजी नहीं समझते हैं, इसको जान सकेंगे और ऐसा करके उन विद्वानों का जिन्होंने संस्कृत में स्मरणपत्र दिये हैं, आप भला करेंगे, ऐसी मैं आशा करता हूं।

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय : सभापति महोदय, मुझे भी पांच मिनट दे दीजिये।

सभापति महोदय : आप बड़ा मिनिस्टर साहब चाहते हैं और अब वक्त नहीं रहा है लेकिन अगर मिनिस्टर साहब . . .

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): I am in your hands, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: She wants five minutes.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Then I will cut down five minutes of my time

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : हम पांच मिनट लेट बैठे लेंगे ।

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय : सभापति महोदय, यह जो रिपोर्ट आई है, यह बहुत ही सुन्दर रिपोर्ट है । पूर्व से ले कर पश्चिम तक और उत्तर से ले कर दक्षिण तक चारों ओर संस्कृत बोली जाती है । आप बम्बई प्रान्त में जायें, मद्रास में जायें, घर घर में लोग संस्कृत अभी भी बोलते हैं । काशी में संस्कृत बोली जाती है । जैनियों की जितनी सभायें होती हैं, उन में अभी भी संस्कृत चलती है । ऐसा नहीं है कि संस्कृत का खात्मा हो गया है । इस वास्ते यह जो चीज रखी गई है वह बिल्कुल ठीक है । अंग्रेजी के साथ साथ संस्कृत भी होनी चाहिये । हमारी परम्परा जो देश की है, जो ज्ञान है वह संस्कृत के बिना चल नहीं सकता है .....

श्री वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : अंग्रेजी की क्या जरूरत है ?

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय : अंग्रेजी विदेशों में जाने वाले लोगों के लिये बहुत जरूरी है । लोग कहते हैं कि जब हम विदेशों में जाते हैं, तो वहां हमारी कोई बात समझता नहीं है और न हम उनकी बात समझते हैं । इस वास्ते अंग्रेजी विदेशों में जाने वालों के लिये जरूरी है । हिन्दुस्तान के लिये इसकी कोई जरूरत नहीं है । हिन्दुस्तान के लिये राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी होनी चाहिये लेकिन संस्कृत भी उसके साथ साथ होनी चाहिये । आप प्रश्न करते हैं और समझते हैं कि बाई कम जानती है और प्रश्न का उत्तर दे नहीं सकती है । मैं आपको बतला दूं कि मैं कम नहीं हूं और मैं आपके हर प्रश्न का उत्तर दे सकती हूं ।

संस्कृत भाषा ऐसी है कि इसकी महिलायें भी बड़ी विद्वान हो गुजरी हैं । एक समय था जब विद्योत्मा ने काशी में हिन्दुस्तान के सारे पंडितों को हराया था । संस्कृत वह विद्या है जो कि मद्रास के अन्दर, जैनियों के अन्दर, काशी के अन्दर आज भी बोली जाती है । मैं समझती हूं कि यह अनिवार्य भी होनी चाहिये । मेरा निवेदन है कि इसके बिना हिन्दुस्तान सूना हो रहा है । जितने बड़े बड़े ऋषि मुनि हुये हैं, महात्मा हुये हैं, वे बड़े बड़े जप किया करते थे और वे सब संस्कृत के पंडित हुआ करते थे । राम के जप किया करते थे । अंग्रेजी में क्या है "येस, नो", राम का नाम भी नहीं है । संसार का विनाश हो रहा है । इस वास्ते संस्कृत जरूर होनी चाहिये । रामो रामः ऐसे शब्द हैं जो कि आने ही चाहियें और दूसरी जो अच्छी अच्छी बातें हैं, वे संस्कृत के ज्ञान के बिना नहीं आ सकती हैं । इस वास्ते इसको अनिवार्य रखना अच्छा होगा ।

लेकिन आज क्या हो रहा है । आज नौकरियों में बड़ी गड़बड़ी होती है । संस्कृत पढ़े लिखे लोगों को नौकरी नहीं मिलती है और "येस, नो" पढ़े लोगों को जल्दी नौकरी मिल जाती है । मां के जो बच्चा पैदा होता है, तो वह उसे कहती है कि संस्कृत और हिन्दी तो कम पढ़ना लेकिन अंग्रेजी ज्यादा पढ़ना जिससे जल्दी नौकरी मिल सके । यह हमारे देश का आज हाल है । हिन्दी पढ़े लिखे और अंग्रेजी पढ़े लिखे लोगों का दर्जा बराबर होना चाहिये दोनों को नौकरी मिलनी चाहिये । आज हिन्दी और संस्कृत पढ़े लिखे तो ठोकरें खाते फिरते हैं, दूसरों को मिल जाती है ।

जहां तक संस्कृत की पढ़ाई का सम्बन्ध है, इसके बारे में कोई बहुत बड़ा वक्तव्य देने की बात नहीं है, न इसकी बहुत अधिक वकालत करने की बात है । इस वास्ते मैं आपका अधिक समय लेना नहीं चाहती हूं । चूंकि मिनिटर साहब बोलना चाहते हैं, इस वास्ते मैं और कुछ कहना भी नहीं चाहती । लेकिन जब मैं बोलती हूं तो माननीय सदस्य उटा प्रश्न पूछते हैं और समझते हैं कि बाई उत्तर नहीं दे सकेगी । बाई उत्तर देने के काबिल है । वह बीस

[श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय]

बरस से सेवा कार्य करती आ रही है ।

मेरी इतनी ही प्रार्थना है कि जो रिपोर्ट आई है यह बहुत ही सुन्दर है और इसको पास कर दिया जाना चाहिये ।

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Mr. Chairman. Sir, I have listened with great interest to the views expressed on the Report of the Sanskrit Commission, and the views which have been expressed in this House generally reflect the opinion of our people who attach great value to Sanskrit learning in our country.

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय : आप तो हिन्दी जानते हैं और हिन्दी में ही बोलिये न ।

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : मैं भी हिन्दी बोल सकता हूं ।

Sir, I was saying that the views that have been expressed in this Commission's Report generally express the great value which we attach to Sanskrit language, and I am in general agreement with the Members of this House who have said that all our greatness, glory and grandeur are largely due to the great achievements of our people in the field of Sanskrit.

16.34 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Sir, I was saying that the views that have been expressed in this Commisthink of Indian civilisation without Sanskrit. At this time, when great changes are taking place in our society, it is essential that we preserve our cultural heritage and our cultural values, and the preservation of cultural values and cultural heritage largely depends on the preservation of Sanskrit. Therefore, I am in full agreement with the Members of this House that we should do everything possible to preserve, propagate and develop Sanskrit in our country.

The periods of change are also periods of great stress and strain. If there is anything which gives stability to a civilisation in these periods of change, it is the cultural heritage. Therefore, in order to give stability to our civilisation it is essential that we give due place to all these values which we have cherished for thousands of years, and in this context Sanskrit becomes indispensable.

Having said this, I would like briefly to touch on some of the recommendations of the Sanskrit Commission and also on the points that have been raised in the course of the debate. One of the recommendations of the Commission is that Sanskrit should be made the subject of compulsory study at the school stage. This recommendation of the Commission has to be looked at in the general context of the situation of our country. During the last ten years, we have had a great deal of discussion as to the number of languages that should be taught in our educational institutions, and after a great deal of discussion, the Central Advisory Board of Education came to the conclusion that there should be three languages in the secondary schools; that is, before a child leaves the secondary school, he must acquire a knowledge of three languages. If the Members would look into the language formula carefully, they will find that there is ample provision for the study of Sanskrit. I should just like to read the three-language formula to remind the House about this matter:

"(1) (a) The mother-tongue, or (b) the regional language, or (c) a composite course of the mother-tongue and a regional language, or (d) a composite course of the mother-tongue and a classical language, or (e) a composite course of the regional language and classical language.

(2) English or a modern European language, or

(3) Hindi (for non-Hindi-speaking areas) or another modern Indian language (for Hindi-speaking areas).".

The House would realise that in the first item, there is a provision for a composite course. That is, a State could choose either a monther-tongue or a composite course of the mother-tongue and Sanskrit or a composite course of regional language and Sanskrit. So, in that way, there is provision for the teaching of Sanskrit in the secondary schools.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: In this formula Sanskrit is not compulsory. It is only optional.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It is not compulsory but nothing prevents the State Government from making it compulsory by bringing in a composite course. According to this formula, it is possible for a State to have Hindi and Sanskrit in the first item, so that it becomes a compulsory subject. Considering the general situation of our country, it would be desirable to leave a little elasticity in the matter of language. Anything that we impose from the above is resented.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: May I make a submission? In those States which have Hindi as their regional language, Sanskrit can easily be accepted as a compulsory language under the three language formula. They can have Hindi, Sanskrit and English. That easily fits in with Hindi as the regional language.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am hoping that, considering the general views that have been expressed in this House and the importance the Government of India wants to give to the learning of Sanskrit, in most of the educational institutions the composite course would be introduced.

Shri D. C. Sharma: With your permission, may I know....

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Minister believe that without some kind of compulsion Sanskrit would be studied?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I can understand the anxiety of the House in this matter. I can understand your anxiety also, you having been a great lover and a scholar of Sanskrit. But the whole thing has to be viewed in the context of the situation in the country.

Mr. Speaker: I am sure the hon. Minister is aware that, situated as we are, today for its own sake no knowledge is acquired. Knowledge is acquired as a means of employment. In that state of affairs, Sanskrit will easily be elbowed out. The question of Sanskrit goes to the winds, unless a kind of compulsion is there, at least in the Hindi-speaking areas. Now may I ask the hon. Minister one question? What is the object of asking the Hindi-speaking people to learn a South Indian language? Are they going to use them? Is there a ghost of a chance of a Hindi-speaking man, or a Punjabi, or Bengali, going and settling down in South India, utilising the South Indian language? I have been trying to learn Hindi, and of late I am able to speak. I learnt for a few months, went back to Madras and having forgotten it, came back, learnt it again and have forgotten it. It is a matter in which, I believe, the hon. Minister must put in a little more of spirit and enthusiasm.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: May I make a submission? In the recommendation that the Calcutta University have sent over the report of the Sanskrit Commission they have put Sanskrit as first in the order of preference in the three language formula.

Shri Warior (Trichur): Professional knowledge in a language will be acquired only when it is necessary. I learnt it compulsorily because it was inevitable. Likewise, some profession must follow the learning of this language.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As I said, we in the Central Advisory Board, have given considerable thought to this matter. It was discussed at the last meeting of the Central Advisory

[Dr. K. L. Shrimali]

Board also and the general opinion in the Central Advisory Board was that we should not disturb the present language formula, because it makes ample provision for the teaching of Sanskrit, and those States which want to make it compulsory could make it compulsory without disturbing the language formula.

Mr. Speaker: Has any State made it compulsory so far?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As far as we know, U.P. has a composite course. Probably Madhya Pradesh also has got composite course. I am hoping that some other States will also introduce composite course.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know the policy in the Union territory which is under the Central Government?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This recommendation will go to the Union territories also. The difficulty in disturbing the present language formula is we are not prepared to give up English. I know that my hon. friends, Shri Braj Raj Singh and some others would like to drive out English, but the difficulty is that the more they think of driving it out the more it lingers.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Because of you.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It is not because of me. At present you cannot ignore the needs of the people and their demands. In an educational system we cannot just impose something which the people do not want. We have seen during the last ten years that there are many educational institutions which are in great demand, because English is the medium of instruction there.

I am against English being the medium of instruction either at the primary stage or at the secondary stage. But what I am saying is that something cannot be imposed from outside. We have to carry the people with us. If the people today decide to give up English, English will not remain here.

Pandit J. P. Jyotishi: Why not make one language compulsory and leave others....

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: But the general opinion in the country seems to be that since English gives us an opportunity to establish contact with the rest of the world, since it opens the door to science and technology, therefore....

Shri Braj Raj Singh: All myths.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It may be a myth for my hon. friend. But I am sure he knows enough English....

Shri Braj Raj Singh: A bit of it.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali:....and he would not like to deprive other people from having the advantage which he has or he would like his children to have.

Pandit J. P. Jyotishi: Why compel them?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: What is the use of knowing English for a person who goes only up to the secondary class, who has to read English for five or six years, while in his later life he has nothing to do with it? You are wasting the time of such boys. They only read up to the secondary class and they have no use for it for the rest of their lives.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As I said....

Pandit J. P. Jyotishi: Why not give an option to the boys? Make the regional language compulsory and let them have the option of learning English, Sanskrit or Hindi.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: We have the example of Bombay. The House is aware that some time ago in Bombay State English was taught at the stage

of eighth standard. Now, there was a great deal of discontent in the Bombay State on account of that among the people. Therefore they have reverted back to the old position. Now they are teaching English at a much earlier stage. Therefore, whatever reforms we introduce in the educational system, we must carry....

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): The main reason for that is that examinations for the All-India Services are conducted in English. Until the medium of those examinations is changed, they demand that the teaching of English should be continued. That is the main reason why people want to retain English there.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As I said, we have to view this question in the context of the general situation which exists in the country today. Therefore after considerable thought we came to the conclusion that it would not be desirable to disturb this three language formula.

As you rightly pointed out, Sir, there will be great difficulties on the part of Hindi-speaking States to learn another language, say, Gujerati, Tamil or Malayalam. But there is some advantage also. Understanding of a language brings about an understanding of the people and their culture. It brings about a greater harmony, if we encourage our Hindi-speaking people to learn South Indian languages. One of the important instruments for bringing about greater harmony among our people would be put into operation if our students learn more and more of the Indian languages. Therefore the difficulty is that we do not want to give up Hindi because it is a Federal language; we do not want to give up English because it opens the door to science and technology and it is an important language not of one country but of the world; and certainly we do not want to give up our mother tongue.

Mr. Speaker: The only thing to be given up is Sanskrit.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: No, Sir. As I said the Central Advisory Board fully recognised the great cultural and linguistic value of Sanskrit, but their opinion was that it would be better to leave this matter to the State Governments and in the formula which has been put forward there is ample provision to introduce Sanskrit as a subject of compulsory study in the composite course. I am hoping....

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: State Governments love Sanskrit more than the Central Government! It is the Union Government's duty.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I have not come to that. I am explaining this point of view that if the State Governments introduce it as a composite course, nobody would be more happy than myself because I have already said that I give great importance to the study of Sanskrit in our cultural life.

Then the point was raised with regard to giving more attention and encouragement to Sanskrit *pathshalas* and *gurukuls*. I am glad to inform you that we have already formulated a scheme for giving financial assistance to Sanskrit institutions including *Pathshalas* and *Gurukuls*, under which financial assistance is already being given by the Government. As regards *Gurukuls*, we are proposing to place this matter before the Central Sanskrit Board for setting up a small Committee to examine their financial conditions, etc. As hon. Members are aware, the Central Sanskrit Board has already been set up and the first meeting of the Board is going to be held on the 2nd of September. *Gurukuls* have been in existence in this country for thousands of years, and they have a tradition of learning. They have a unique system of education, which has not only made a contribution to Indian education, but to world education. Therefore, we should do everything possible to encourage these *Gurukuls* and I hope that this Committee, which is being set up under the Central Sanskrit Board will make recommendations to the Government as to how best we can develop these institutions.

[Dr. K. L. Shrimali]

With regard to the Sanskrit University, the general opinion in the University Grants Commission has been that it would not be desirable to have single faculty University. The University Grants Commission should set up Chairs in Sanskrit in the different Universities, and give grants for the development of Sanskrit in all the Universities. But, they have been averse to setting up a single faculty University. In fact, the general tendency not only in this country, but in other countries also is to have various subjects so that a University really becomes a seat of universal learning and even those institutions which were seats of science and technology, and are specialising in these branches of knowledge, are now making arrangements for the study of humanities and social sciences. The tendency is to bring them closer and not to make these Universities too narrow and specialised. But, in this case, also, we will place the matter before the Central Sanskrit Board. We have on this Board representatives, great scholars and also the Vice-Chancellor of a Sanskrit University and I do hope that they would give full weight to the opinions expressed in this House.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री (गुड़गांव) : संस्कृत बोर्ड के सदस्य कौन कौन से हैं ?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: We have Shri Patanjali Shastri, ex-Chief Justice of India, himself a great scholar, Shri J. H. Dave of Bharati Vidya Bhavan, Bombay, Shri S. K. De from Calcutta, Shri A. N. Jha, Vice-Chancellor of Varanashi Sanskrit University, Varanashi, Dr. P. V. Kane, a Member of Parliament and a great Sanskrit scholar himself, Dr. Raghavan, Professor of Sanskrit, Madras University, Shri Kedar Nath Sharma Saraswat from Sahitya Sammelan and a Joint Secretary of the Ministry of Education.

श्री भक्त दर्शन (गढ़वाल) : श्री ए० एन० झा वाराणसी संस्कृत युनिवर-सिटी के वाइस चांसलर नहीं हैं । वह तो अब उत्तर प्रदेश में मसूरी का जो इंस्टीच्यूट आफ पबलिक ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन खुला है उसके डाइरेक्टर नियुक्त हो गये हैं ।

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जी हां । यह ठीक है लेकिन जिस वक्त उनकी संस्कृत बोर्ड में नियुक्ति हुई थी उस वक्त वह वाइस चांसलर थे और मेरे ख्याल से अब भी वह वाराणसी संस्कृत युनिवरसिटी के वाइस चांसलर हैं लेकिन अगर आपके पास हाल ही में उनकी तबदीली के बारे में कोई जानकारी प्राप्त हो तो मुझे मालूम नहीं ।

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : बोर्ड में लोक सभा का भी कोई प्रतिनिधित्व रहेगा ?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: We have tried to bring in representatives. I know there are distinguished scholars in this House also. But, we wanted to make this Board small and compact so that they may be able to do some effective work.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : राज्य सभा के प्रतिनिधि हैं । लोक सभा में भी संस्कृत के अच्छे विद्वान और रुचि रखने वाले व्यक्ति हैं । अच्छा हो यदि लोक सभा का भी कुछ प्रतिनिधित्व बोर्ड में रहे ।

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Shri Kane is there not because he is a Member of Parliament, but because of the great contribution he has made to Sanskrit learning. I would certainly keep this suggestion in view whenever we want to reconstitute the Board.

With regard to the recommendations, there are some recommendations which concern the State Governments; we have already sent these to them, and we have received replies and they are under examination. With regard to the recommendations which concern

this Ministry directly, we have already taken some action, and we have initiated action in several directions. As I said, a Central Sanskrit Board has already been set up.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : जो संस्कृत बोर्ड है क्या वह केवल परामर्शदात्री संस्था होगी या युनिवरसिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन की तरह पर उसको रुपये के वितरण का भी अधिकार होगा ?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: We have set up various advisory boards in the Ministry. But the convention is that we generally accept the recommendations of the advisory board. It is not very frequently that Government overrule the recommendations of such an important board as this, of which the ex-Chief Justice of India is the chairman. Therefore, I do not think anybody need have apprehensions on that account.

One of the recommendations which the Sanskrit Commission made was with regard to the endowments which might be available for the furtherance of Sanskrit and Vedic studies. We have already written to the State Governments, and we have already received information from ten States and Union Territories, and the remaining have been reminded about this matter. As soon as full information is received with regard to these endowments, we shall examine the recommendations which have been made by the Sanskrit Commission in this connection. We have also written to the State Governments to let us know the details of the support which Sanskrit and Vedic studies used to receive in the princely States and from the zamindars. The purpose in obtaining this information is to find out whether any of the institutions have suffered on account of the abolition of the zamindari system or on account of the abolition of the princely order. And the board will consider in what way they can support these institutions, so that they might not starve on account of financial difficulties.

One of the recommendations which the commission had made was that there should be a uniform system for the whole of India with regard to the duration of courses, examinations, and nomenclature of degrees and diplomas. We had written to the State Governments and also to the universities and we had also issued a press notification inviting applications from private institutions which were conducting Sanskrit examinations. I am glad to say that we have received replies from eighteen State Governments and 28 universities. Sixteen private organisations have also sent in their applications. This matter is being placed before the next meeting of the Central Sanskrit Board, because it is one of the functions of the Central Sanskrit Board to standardise the various kinds of examinations that are being conducted in the country.

Another recommendation of the Sanskrit Commission was that there should be provision in all the secondary schools of the country for the teaching of Sanskrit. Though the Central Advisory Board of Education was not able to make Sanskrit as a compulsory subject, and though they have been able to make provision for it only in the composite course, yet we are finding out the needs of the different States for making provision for Sanskrit teachers. After we have made a study of this problem, we shall then see in what way the Central or the State Governments can help in providing Sanskrit teachers in all the secondary schools.

One of the important recommendations was that the Central Government should extend their help and patronage to the more important and active bodies and academies which are working for the popularisation of Sanskrit. As you are aware, Sir, we have already formulated a scheme for giving financial assistance to the voluntary Sanskrit organisations. The funds

[Dr. K. L. Shrimali]

at our disposal are limited. But I am glad that we have given grants to the extent of Rs. 75,000 during the year 1958-59 under this scheme. During the current financial year, a sum of Rs. 12,500 has already been paid to voluntary Sanskrit organisations and institutions.

17 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: For the whole of India?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The funds at our disposal are very limited.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: For Sanskrit!

Shri Neswi (Dharwar South): How much amount has been paid to the Sanskrit *pathsalas* or college, Yadagiri (Gulburga).

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I do not have the break-up with me. But this is the total amount we have given so far. I am hoping that we will be able to utilise the entire provision of Rs. 1·25 lakhs made for this year.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The amount of Rs. 1·25 lakhs for the whole of India is very small. He is saying that Government have accepted the recommendation. The recommendation is not in this light that they should give only Rs. 1,25,000.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The amount at our disposal is very small. I am trying to find out whether we could make savings in other directions so that we could increase the amount set apart for Sanskrit studies. But I am not in a position to make any definite commitment at this stage.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Give something from the fund for English.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Under the Second Plan, there was a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs, but it was reduced to Rs. 5 lakhs. Out of that, a sum of Rs. 98,500 was incurred on the Sanskrit Commission itself. That leaves with us for the year 1959-60 a budget provision of Rs. 1·25 lakhs for the revival of Sanskrit.

Mr. Speaker: Is that going to be the allotment programme for the coming years also?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It will be my endeavour to increase it. But in the Second Five Year Plan, I am afraid we have very limited funds at our disposal. If Parliament would give me additional funds, I would be very happy to utilise it for Sanskrit.

Some Hon. Members: Yes, yes.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I agree with Members that with the limited funds at our disposal we cannot make an effective contribution to the development and propagation of Sanskrit, and it will be my endeavour to find additional funds in this Plan as well as in the Third Five Year Plan. Thank you.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: May I request the hon. Minister to say something about the important recommendation of the Commission that the use of Sanskrit be permitted as an additional official language and that Sanskrit be used on ceremonial occasions by the Central Government? That is an important recommendation on which the hon. Minister has not said anything.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Parliament has yet to discuss the Report of the Official Language Commission and I would not like to anticipate its decision with regard to the official language.

In this connection, the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of External Affairs and the Department of Parliamentary Affairs were consulted, and

they were of the view that it did not seem to be practicable to use Sanskrit for ceremonial purposes.

Shri Vajpayee: The Commission has recommended that Cultural Attaches should be appointed in our Embassies abroad. May I know if the Minister has consulted the External Affairs Ministry in this matter?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It would be desirable if they have knowledge of Sanskrit. It would certainly help them to propagate our culture. But I do not know whether it would be possible to make that a compulsory qualification because in diplomatic appointments, various considerations have to be taken into account. It may be difficult for Government to rule out people just because they may not have knowledge of Sanskrit.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: What about the preservation of vedic learning so that from generation to generation oral tradition of that system is kept up? They have made a specific recommendation in that connection.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This matter will be examined by the Sanskrit Board.

Some Hon. Members *rose—*

Mr. Speaker: All other suggestions may be sent to the hon. Minister.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: For cold storage!

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put the amendment moved by Shri Vajpayee to the vote of the House. Shall I do so?

Shri Vajpayee: Yes.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I would request the hon. Member to withdraw it in view of the explanation which I have given, that it would not be proper to disturb the three-language formula. It might give rise to all kinds of difficulties and controversies in the country. I would therefore, suggest that for the time being he may be satisfied with the three-language formula which makes provision for the teaching of Sanskrit as a compulsory subject.

Shri Vajpayee: I am inclined to withdraw the amendment if the hon. Minister is pleased to give an assurance that Sanskrit will be made compulsory so far as Union territories are concerned.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: At least the Union Government should write to the State Governments to see....

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: There is some autonomy and I am sure the hon. Member understands how keen I am for propagating Sanskrit. Beyond this I cannot give any further assurance in this matter.

Mr. Speaker: I will put it to the House.

Shri Vajpayee: Sir, I am not pressing.

Mr. Speaker: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

Some hon. Members: Yes.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House takes note of the Report of the Sanskrit Commission, 1956-57, laid on the Table of the House on the 28th November, 1958."

The motion was adopted.

PETITION *RE*: ANDHRA PRADESH AND MADRAS (ALTERATION OF BOUNDARIES) BILL

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: Sir, I beg to present a petition signed by two petitioners relating to the Andhra Pradesh and Madras (Alteration of Boundaries) Bill, 1959.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now stand adjourned to meet again at 11 A.M. day after tomorrow.

17.07 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, the 27th August, 1959.

[*Tuesday, the 25th August, 1959/3rd Bhadra, 1881 (Saka)*]

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1463.	Recognition of unions	4272
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1488.	Physical development of Indian children	4289
1489.	Forests	4289–90
1490.	Cycle-tracks in Delhi	4290–91
1491.	Deep draft port on Western Bank of the Hooghly	4291–92
1492.	Tuglakanad-Sahibabad Railway Line	4293
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1522.	Steel for irrigation projects in Andhra Pradesh	4313
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1529.	Immobilisation of alarm chains	4317
1530.	Rural electricity Scheme in Tripura	4317
1531.	Madras and Bombay Express Trains	4317–18
1532.	Rest Houses and Low Income Group Houses for Tourists in Punjab	4319
1533.	Stock of sugar in Bombay State	4319–20
1534.	Training of personnel abroad.	4320–21
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1539.	Indo Pakistan talks on Gangetic Basin	4324
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1541.	Road accidents, Delhi.	4325
1542.	Recruitment of class III staff	4325–26
1543.	Cases against punishment	4326–27
1544.	Irwin Hospital	4327
1545.	Re-employment of retired Railway Officials	4327–28
1546.	Forest development in Punjab	4328
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1548.	Dairy Farms in Punjab	4329
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1550.	Tourists Traffic to Kulu Valley	4330
1551.	Poultry farming in N. E.S. and C.D. Blocks	4330–31
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1553.	Poultry farming	4331–32
1554.	Ballia Station	4332–33
1555.	Catering contractors	4333–34
1556.	Tollygunje bridge	4334–35
1557.	Electrification of stations	4335
1558.	A.S.M. Lalitpur.	4335–36
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1561.	Taxes on vehicles	4336–37
1562.	Vending of foodstuffs at railway stations	4337
1563.	Electrification of railway quarters	4337–38
1564.	Engine failures	4338–39
1565.	Sugar Technological Institute	4339
1567.	Ex-employees of cash contractors	4339–40

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED . . 4340

Forty-eighth Report was presented . .

PETITIONS PRESENTED . 4341

(1) Shri Viswanatha Reddy presented the following petitions:

(i) A petition signed by a petitioner regarding accidents at railway level crossings.

(ii) A petition signed by a petitioner relating to amendment of the Indian Arms Rules, 1951.

(iii) A petition signed by two petitioners relating to the Andhra Pardesh and Madras (Alteration of Boundaries) Bill, 1959.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER 4341–42

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi) made a statement correcting the reply given on the 17th August, 1959 to a supplementary by Shri Radha Raman on Starred Question No. 496 regarding Power Units at Bhakra.

COLUMNS

BILLS INTRODUCED 4342-43

(1) The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1959 .

(2) The Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1959 . .

(3) The Appropriation (No. 6) Bill, 1959 .

BILLS PASSED 4344—71

(1) Further discussion on the motion to consider the Central Excises and Salt (Amendment) Bill concluded. After the clause -by-clause consideration, the Bill, was passed. .

(2) The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Violet Alva) moved for the consideration of the Kerala Local Authprities Laws (Amendment) Bill. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed . . . . .

MOTION FOR CONCURRENCE UNDER CONSIDERATION . . 4371—4419

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M.V. Krishnappa) moved for concurrence in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha for reference of the

COLUMNS

MOTION FOR CONCURRENCE UNDER CONSIDERATION—*contd.*

Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Bill to a Joint Committee. The discussion was not concluded .

MOTION RE: REPORT OF SANSKRIT COMMISSION . . . . 4419—84

Further discussion on the motion re: Report of Sanskrit Commission by Shri Supakar and an amendment thereto, moved on the 5th May, 1959 concluded. The motion was adopted . . .

AGENDA FOR THURSDAY AUGUST 27, 1959 BHADRA 5, 1888 (Saka)

Consideration and passing of the Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1959, Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1959, Appropriation (No. 6) Bill, 1959 further discussion on the motion to concur in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha for reference of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Bills to a Joint Committee and also discussion on the Demands for Supplementary Grants for 1959-60.